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VOL. VI. NO. 136 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
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Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

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The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £270,000

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INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
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INDIA	BURMA	STRAITS, CEYLON	CHINA, MALAY STRAITS.	JAPAN.
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Calcutta		Penang	Canton	
Madras		Kwala Lumpor	Foochow	
Karachi		Ipoh	Hankow	
Delhi		Klang	Peking	
Amritsar		Serembam	Tientsin	
Rangoon		Taiping	Yokohama	
Tavoy		Hongkong	Kobe	
Colombo				

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES Manila, SIAM. Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

C. C. MULICK.
Manager.

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OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
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OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs 70,00,005/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
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Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
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THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
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By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

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DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
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BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow.

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Commencing to-day with two further Episodes
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The Episodes this week are simply staggering in their thrilling intensity.

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

The Story reaches its absorbing climax in the fresh new Episodes this week.

Bombay's Handsomest Picture-Mahal.

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The Serial is a huge Success.

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The Finest Cinema House in the City.

PRECIOUS

Bombay is a topsy-turvy! Come!!

3 Shows Daily: 7, 8-45; 10-30 p.m. S.T.

Matinee Prize Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m. (S. T.

The Universal Screen Magazine, and a two-reel Screaming Comedy "BEACH NUTS" in the Programme.

Commencing to-day for one week only.
AT THE POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

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THE GREAT UNIVERSAL'S "RED FEATHER" PRODUCTION

"The Bronze Bride"

A powerful photoplay in 5 five reels featuring the idol of millions

EDDIE POLO

The story of a disinherited son, who wanders into the far North and because of his friendliness to a pretty Indian girl, is compelled by her tribe to marry her. Years pass and their little son is four years old, when a letter from his heart-broken father leads the boy to take his son and return East leaving the Indian mother to mourn in loneliness. The scene changes to the East when characteristic force, the climax that will gladden your hearts, is reached. It is full of

THRILLS—TEARS—SMILES

ALSO A TWO-PART

LKO Delectable Decoction Deleniating Death Defying Daring

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To inform, instruct and entertain you.

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ADMISSION FROM Rs. **2** *TO Annas* **2.**

ANOTHER CHOICE MORSEL!

THIS WEEK A

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

in 5 parts, featuring the eminent Stars GALE KANE and BRUCE McRAE.

"VIA WIRELESS"

A magnificent Pathe achievement. full of Life, Love, Adventure and Pathos. The story presents to the spectator the most wonderous scenes ever taken on the Film of the gigantic efforts the Allies—especially America—have been making in the direction of manufacturing gigantic 16 inch guns, during the present Armageddon. The spectator sits as it were mute with awe and admiration, when the portions relating to the turning out of huge, up-to-date monster guns are flashed on the screen. He gets a peep into the tremendous activity of big gun factories. Then he is shown the sinking of a large cruising boat by a torpedo, the sinking of a ship and the saving of hundreds of lives.

Everything is so strange, so tremendous—yet so true! A remarkably grand Drama! The acting is superb, the photography is super-excellent! The pretty heroine is simply bewitching! The story grips the heart. There is not a single dull moment.

COME THIS WEEK, AT ANY COST.

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

promises you a Cinema-treat,

The Gaumont Graphic and a screaming **Comedy** in the Programme.

To-day and to-morrow Prize Matinee Shows at 3-30 & 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rest of the timings: 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF
THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

To-night Saturday, 8th June
The Great Daly's Theatre London Success

"The Maid of the Mountains"

Sunday, 9th June at 5-30 p. m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"Merry Widow"

Monday, 10th June
The Sparkling American Musical Comedy
"MR. MANHATTAN"

Tuesday, 11th June
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy
"HIGH JINKS"

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday June 12th, 13th and 14th
For the first time in India
The most stupendous Production ever attempted by the Bandman Opera Co.
The powerfully Dramatic Musical Play in 3 Acts and Eleven Scenes.
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
Now Crowding His Majesty's Theatre, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—As the action of the play commences immediately on the rise of the Curtain all Patrons are earnestly requested to be in their seats by 9-30 p.m. sharp.

Saturday, June 15th
BOMBAY FAVOURITE MUSICAL COMEDY

"To-Night's the Night"

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at **Rose & Co.**, To-night's and Sunday's Plans at the Theatre after 3-30 p.m

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED
For the Bandman Opera Co.
Production of
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
8 Anglo-Indian Ladies.
See the Producer between **1 & 1-30** p.m.
Daily at the Excelsior Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GAIETY THEATRE
At 4-30 **To-day** At 6-30
The Gaiety Revue Co.
Presents
MISS NORA MOORE
C. MORRIS
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
in a
SPECIAL VAUDEVILLES
The above will be preceded by
an exceedingly good play with a good Moral—Better the Boy be under the guidance of a stern father than under the jurisdiction of those cloaked with pretended kindness
THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
To-day Saturday at 4-30
SPECIAL MATINEE
half price for Ladies and Children including Servant.
Opening Shortly
MISS EILLEN GRACE
TO-MORROW SUNDAY
First Performance at 7-30, 2nd Performance 10 p. m.

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To-night & Sunday
Four Performances
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
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of
Comedies Francaise fame
in
"THE LABYRINTH"
"THE LABYRINTH"
"THE LABYRINTH"
A Drama of domestic life in which appears
A CLEVER CHILD ARTISTE

An Exciting Time
An Exciting Comedy

PATHES WEEKLY BUDGET
of
TOPICAL EVENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
FOURTH INSTALMENT
Chapters **10, 11 & 12** of
THE SENSATIONAL PHOTO-NOVEL
The RAILROAD RAIDERS
DARING DEEDS—TREMENDOUS THRILLS—HAIR BREADTH ESCAPES
All add to the drawing power of this latest and greatest
HELEN HOLMES
success. Fifteen chapters of amazing railroad adventure, mile-a-minute action.
PUNCH—PEP—GINGER!
Star—Director—supporting cast—all are top notchers!

SEE
the tremendous fight on the breakbeams of a moving car!

SEE
a whole train thundering over Helen as she lies with her face downwards on the track!

SEE
Helen imprisoned in a box car which is dumped into the water and then wrecked by a boat!

SEE
Helen dressed as a man, alone invading the hut of a desperate gang!

This Instalment is one which should not be missed on any account.

Also showing
TOPICAL BUDGET AND A RIPPING COMIC

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! PRESENTS ***TO-NIGHT!***

HELEN HOLMES
IN
A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

A SENSATIONAL CHAPTER PLAY OF THE NORTH WOODS

First Instalment.....Commencing TO-NIGHT.

AMAZING THRILLS!

Reckless risk of life and limb—breath-taking "stunts"—daredevil feats that require nerve and fearlessness—will make this production the most talked-about picture of the season. Audiences will be held spell-bound. Helen Holmes and her supporting company break all previous records. Nothing is too foolhardy for them to attempt. Never before was there such a serial as this.

NOTABLE FOR ITS ACTION, THRILLS, AND BREATH-TAKING CLIMAXES.

A pretty girl—alone—amid rough lumberjacks, fighting gamely against the mighty lumber trust—that in brief is the basic situation in this big new serial. Nowhere in all the world could more unique settings be found for a story than in the big North Woods.

DON'T MISS THE OPENING CHAPTERS TO-NIGHT!

PRIZE!	PRIZE!
TO-DAY SATURDAY at the 5 p. m. Matinee PRIZE SHOW	TO-MORROW SUNDAY at the 5 p. m. Matinee PRIZE SHOW
PAIR OF GOLD BANGLES will be given away as prize.	ONE NEW BICYCLE will be given away as prize.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-15.
Prize Shows—Saturday & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Lamington Road, North. Tel. No. 1304.

CREIGHTON HALE

IMPERIAL

"Always a Good Show."
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
IN
"The Seven Pearls"
THE SERIAL SUPERB.

—PATHE—

PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
CHAPTER 16.
The arrival of the Hospital Trains from Mons. Fall of Antwerp, etc.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

MAX LINDER
IN
"MAX BETWEEN TWO FIRES"
Latest Comedy by this World Famous Actor

TIME:—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m. Extra Show Sundays 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

The Poona Arya Sangit Vidyalaya
BRANCH BOMBAY
A GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT
By
PROF. ABDUL KARIMKHAN
And his Staff and Pupils.
SATURDAY, 8th June 1918, Hirabag, C. P. Tank.
Tickets:—Kandewadi No. 1. Hirabag, on Saturday only.
N. G. RASNE, Secretary.

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RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words **Re. 1 per insertion**; *every additional word* **half anna.**

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

THE KRISHNA CUTLERY WORKS.—Manufacturers of cutlery and surgical instruments. Repairing of surgical instruments, razors, knives, etc., undertaken at moderate rates and promptly executed. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, 2, Lamington Road, Bombay. For facility of the customers we have arranged to receive orders at Messrs. R. B. JAWKER & Co., Electro-Plators, Gulders, Oxcidice Copper and Silver, Nickel Plators and Repairers, No. 19, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED you to purchase at once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhaust. Coachmen and Chauffeurs' Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3313 4310

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is Sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST by European Firm. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 67

WANTED—A MATRIC or NON-MATRIC, knowing Urdu and Hindi full or part time. Apply stating terms to Box No. 364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 43

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent STOREKEEPERS and STORE-PURCHASERS for Bombay and outside for all engineering, hardware and machinery, chiefly electrical. Only experienced men need apply with full particulars stating salary expected to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 47

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PARSI GRADUATE TEACHERS for the New High School. Apply personally to the Principals. 63.

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR for a Factory within Bombay limits. Attendance from 8-30 a.m. (B.T.) to 10 a.m. (B.T.) or 9 a.m. (B.T.) to 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) Apply with terms, etc., to Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 99

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit for A. V. School, Uran, District Kolaba, from 17th June, 1918. Pay Rs. 40-5-60. Apply to the PROPRIETOR before 12th instant. 18

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Oil Press and Mills. Salary according to abilities. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GUJRATI OFFICE CLERK, knowing typewriting and correspondence, for import and export office and also a man with a general market experience. State age, nationality and experience. Apply Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 21

WANTED—(1) EXPERT DYER, one with practical experience in a textile mill preferred. Pay up to Rs. 800 per month according to qualifications. (2) Qualified CHEMIST for dyes. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1.000 according to experience and qualifications. Apply in confidence to Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 26

WANTED—A young accomplished INDIAN LADY of a cheerful disposition and knowing music, knitting and embroidery and a little of drawing and painting as a COMPANION to the nieces of a Hindu nobleman in the South. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, Bhasker Mansion, Lamington Road. 71

WANTED—CLERKS for British Somaliland Protectorate. Must be typists, have elementary knowledge of accounts and average educational qualifications. None but efficient and physically fit candidates need apply. Call personally with testimonials, etc., on Mr. JOHN FERNANDES at Messrs. Gomes & Lawrie, Photographers, Bori Bunder, BOMBAY. 62

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR KARACHI—English knowing FOREMEN to attend coaling of steamers. Applicants must be prepared to enter into service agreement for one year. Apply in writing only, stating age, nationality, previous experience and salary required to FAKIRJEE COWASJEE, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 6

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic youth urgently wants an extra time JOB as TYPIST. Speed 100 words per minute. Apply Box No. 379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 91

A Hindu youth, knowing typewriting, correspondence and general office work, having worked in Mill Store and Export firms, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Please write to Box No. 381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 93

WANTED—SCHOOL-EMPLOYMENT by (Gujarati) P. E. Commands teaching experience for 3 years in lower standards. Second language French, knows full course of drawing. Write to Box No. 372, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 61

WANTED—From 1st September by experienced and qualified Accountant and Correspondent (at present Office Manager of big Mercantile Firm in Southern India), permanent EMPLOYMENT as Office Manager, Secretary, or Head Accountant in a respectable firm. Best references. Apply Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 92

WANTED.

WANTED.—An AIREDALE PUP (thorough-bred, rough-haired). Apply to "F", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—In Bombay, on hire for two or three months, a good VICTORIA or SHIGRAM and HORSE. Apply sharp, stating terms to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 76

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two grey WINDING MACHINES, new or second-hand. Write giving particulars, regarding conditions, number of spindles, and price to AGENTS, The Sir SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Ltd., Canada Building, Fort, Bombay. 77

WANTED.—A big PLOT OF GROUND on long lease between Mazgaon and Dadar with Compound small Bungalow, Sheds and Godowns fit for Oil Mills. Apply with full particulars and lowest rent possible to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4511

WANTED.—OIL MILLS, HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES, ROTARY MILLS, CRUDE OIL ENGINE 40 to 50 horse power in working order with Tanks for Oil and Water, pumps and pipes, Filters, Press-Rollers, Decorticators, Heating Kettle, etc., and accessories for a Soap Factory such as Cast Iron Frame, English Bar and Tablet Cutting Machine, Stamping Machine, etc., Apply with full particulars and lowest prices to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4510

WANTED.

WANTED—Buyers for strictly pure American Red Lead, 1 cwt. packing, good quantity. Apply sharp to Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 23

WANTED—To share or occupy separately an OFFICE ROOM in Fort Apply Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 94

WANTED—VERTICAL LOG SAW FRAME and other Wood Working MACHINERY, New or Second-hand. Must be by good makers. JOHN E. MINNITT, Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay. 96

WANTED—MOTOR CARS of Doge, Ford, Maxwell and Studebaker and Chimrlete, with particulars and lowest prices. Write to Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 86

WANTED—A pair of young WALER HORSES, 15 to 15.2 hands, Bay, brown or black. Must be sound and broken to harness. Apply stating lowest price to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, Bhasker Mansion, Lamington Road. 72.

WANTED—PUPILS for SHORTHAND (New Method) and TYPEWRITING (Touch System). Taught within two months Service guaranteed. Special Shorthand Dictation morning and evening. Apply sharp LENTINS COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road 89

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE on Sunday, Lamington Road, Byculla, Late Mr. Breslauer's furniture Schedmfer and Schones Cottage Piano, Motor Cycle, etc. 83

FOR SALE—GINNING and PRESS MACHINERY in working order and Dynamo with Engine For particulars apply to MANHORLAL BADHWAR, Rohtak. 95

FOR SALE—CUMINS COTTON PRESS, whole plants. Double and single ROLLER GINS in working order, little used. Please apply immediately to Box No. 366, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 53

FOR SALE—10,000 Pos. M. F. LAMPS, 230 V., 25, 32 & 50 c.p. "Crown" Mark. Also A.C. and D.C. Motors Apply Box No. 375, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 68

FOR SALE—Complete OIL MILL MACHINERY, excellent condition, hydraulic presses system. Apply GINWALA, Hardinge House, Gowalia Tank Road. 4604

FOR SALE—Angles, Tees, Flats, Rounds Squares, Beams, Channels, Plates, Electrical, Sanitary, Engineering and General Hardware Goods. Enquiries invited. PROUDFCOT BROS. & CO. MADRAS. 2035

FOR SALE—Clement Bayard MOTOR CAR with latest type, torpedo body, complete with taxi-meter, very economical on petrol and tyres recently painted and in good working order. Price Rs. 6,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 88

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chauffeurs' Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3314

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Sun No. 2, Visible, Portable, ...	60
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable, Fine	110
Adler, Visible, Portable, L. Case, ...	150
Sun No. 2, Visible, Portable, L. Case, ...	160
Underwood No. 5, Latest, 2 Colours, ...	190
Oliver No. 5, not much used, ...	225
Oliver No. 5, Factory Rebuilt, ...	...
Oliver No. 6, Policy Size, 96 Characters,	235
Remington No. 11, Decimal Tabulators,	235
Remington No. 10, Brief, Factory Rebuilt	...
Gujerati Remington No. 9, almost new,	200
National Portable, New, Improved...	
Model, just arrived, with Leatherette Case, ...	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible, ...	185
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7 Fine	125
Yost No. 20 Latest Foolscap	175
Empire No. 2 Latest Foolscap	140
Smith Premier No. 10 Latest Foolscap	165
Blick No. 7, Almost New, Leather Case.	165
Sun No. 2, very good, Foolscap	110
National Portable No. 3 Improved ...	180
Remington No. 10, 11 Brief & Foolscap Rebuilts.	

Best quality Accessories supplied, Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to A. S CURIMBHAI & Co., No. 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 70

DEOLALI.—ROSEDALE at Nasik Road, to let, fully furnished. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. Cama, 24 Esplanade Road. 1337

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A distinguished GRADUATE for the post of Professor of Chemistry in Baroda College. Apply sharp to the undersigned with full qualifications and testimonials, stating the minimum salary required.

A. M. MASANI,
Principal, Baroda College.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

AN ORDINARY MEETING will be held TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m. at the TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Grant Road, when Mr. K. J. E. Taraporewalla will deliver a lecture on "Our greatest need", Mr. H. R. Sayani, B.A., LL.B., will preside. The lecture is open to the public. 90

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT BANDRA.

A large upper storey BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, on the Danda Shore Road, capable of fetching a good rental. For further particulars, write to Mrs. D. M. CARDOZ, No. 65, Old Kantwadi, Bandra.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
45 Solicitors.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the sections of the districts, Bulsar and Kankrakhari of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and branches are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station up to 12 noon (S. T.) on Monday, the 17th June, 1918.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 per each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to the Agent.

Church Gate,
6th June, 1918. 81

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—Large stock of the best Indian teak wood seasoned and equals, Burmah teak, sawn in Steam Saw-Mill in all sizes: viz:—Beams, Posts, Planks, Battens, Scantlings, etc., with round logs from 6ft. to 30ft. long girth 3ft. and upwards, for ready delivery.

The best opportunity to Railways, Irrigations, Municipalities, Local-boards Ship-builders, P. W. Departments, also to furniture makers. House owners, Contractors, etc.

Apply to:—

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI
Timber Merchants,
P. O. Ballarpur,
Chanda C. P.
Ry. Station Balharshah, G. I. P. Ry. 4549

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned LUKHMICHAND GULABCHAND, JIVANDAS PARBHUDAS and DAYABHAI GULALCHAND, until lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchants in Chowk, Muljı Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, under the style or firm of Messrs. LUKHMICHAND GULABCHAND and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st of Vaisakh and samvat year 1973 corresponding with the 22nd day of April, 1917.

LUXMICHAND GULABCHAND,
JIVANDAS PARBHUDAS,
DAYABHAI GULALCHAND,

Dated at Bombay this 5th day of June, 1918. 49

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANT in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore. Pay ranging between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 according to the qualifications. Term of appointment is for a period of one to three years.

II. Candidates should possess the requisite qualifications for conducting the audit of Commercial concerns. Certificates of Examinations passed and of apprenticeship served should accompany applications which should also mention the concerns, the accounts of which have been audited by the applicant and the initial pay which the candidate is prepared to accept. Other testimonials, if any should also be sent. Graduates in Arts or Graduates in Commerce or Chartered Accountants with practical experience of Commercial Accounts and audits will be preferred. Applicants should state their age and nationality

III. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th June, 1918.

V. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR,
Director of Industries & Commerce in Mysore
Bangalore, dated 16th May, 1918. 4484

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXHIBITION.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 21st AND 22nd JUNE.

THE WHOLE OF THE DESIGNS for the best of which Government have awarded prizes amounting to Rs. 1,000 will be on view in the Bombay Improvement Trust Hall on the above dates between the hours of Three and Six in the afternoon.

Millowners, Architects, Engineers, and others interested in "Housing" should make a point of attending.

A number of designs illustrating Town Planning and Improvement Schemes in the Bombay Presidency will also be on Exhibition.

Admission to the Public will be free.

A. E. MIRAMS,
F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor to Government.

7th June, 1918. 100

WAR LOAN POSTER COMPETITION.

WITH reference to the Government offer of a prize of Rs. 500 for the most suitable design for a War Loan Poster, competitors are informed that their designs must conform to the following conditions:—

(1) The design should cover a space of not less than 30 inches by 40 inches;
(2) it should be in colour, but in not more than three colours. 87

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 237 of 1918.

Re: KARIM KASSUM JANOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant trading in his own name at Furniture Bazar, outside the Fort, and residing at Katha Bazar outside the Fort. ..... An adjudged Insolvent

EX-PARTE—HAJI ABOO SALE MAHOMED. ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Karim Kassum Janoo has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 7th June, 1918. 98

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, NOORBHOY ESMAILJEE, MAEOMEDALLY VALLEE, the Executor and the said Bai MARIAMBAI DAWOODJIBHOY HUSSONBHOY, KADERBHOY HUSSONBHOY and KHATIZABAI, widow of Esajee Adamji Peer, the Heirs of the late ALLIBHOY HUSSONBHOY, deceased, have agreed to sell to our client, the whole of the property belonging to the late Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, deceased, described in the Schedule below.

Any persons having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dharamsey Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts (the plot originally consisting of 125 square yards out of which 22 square yards have been acquired by the Municipality) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2544, New No. 9568, Old Survey No. 1466, and New Survey No. 4588 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6942 and Street No. 26 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Dharamsey Street, on or towards the Wes tby the property of Abdul Karim Kagdi, on or towards the North by a Musjid belonging to the Borah community and on or towards the South by the other property of Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, deceased.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1918.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.
1

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHHAMAL, widow of TRICHONOPOLY NARAYEN SWAMY PILLAY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land consisting of three Batty fields, known as Bhandar Seth, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, the first under Survey No. 47, Pot No. 12, the second under Survey No. 47, Phalni No. 1 and the third under Survey No. 47, Phalni No. 2, the whole of the said piece of land bearing originally Plot No. 41 and now Plot No. 42, situate at Santa Cruz, near Danda, in Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, containing at present by admeasurement 1,690 square yards or thereabouts and the whole of the said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Chunilal Jarewalla, on the West by the property of Ino Paolo Gharo, on the South by the Govan and on the East by the property of Vandravandas Rowji and which premises are in the occupation of the said Bai Bachhamal.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1918.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji and Co.,
Purchaeer's Attorneys.
85

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKAR MADHAVDAS JETHABHAI and his wife MANEKBAI have contracted to sell to our client Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS NATHURAM, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Malad in the District of Thana Sub-district of Bandra on the northside of the public road leading from Malad to Marwee, containing by admeasurement 1148.40 square yards or thereabouts known as pedhi bearing Khatas No. 55 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and North by vacant land formerly belonging to Manchershaw Pestonji Choksi and now belonging to the vendor and secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the West by the property of Hormusji Nusserwanji Kapadia and his wife Bai Dhanbaiji and on or towards the South by the Malad Marwe Road.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as 'Mala' situate, lying and being on the northern side of Malad Marvee Road, at Malad, in Salsette in the Thana District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, and containing by admeasurement 898.9 square yards or thereabouts being portion of the land bearing Khatas Nos 23, 39, 62, 57, 60, 29, 58, 63, 55, 27 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and East by the land of Manchershaw Pestonji Choksi, on or towards the South by the Malad Marwee Road and on or towards the West by the land formerly belonging to Sorabji Phirozshaw Mehta and his wife Dhanbai and now belonging to the vendors and firstly hereinabove described and which said 2 pieces are made into one plot with the buildings and outhouses erected thereon together with one well and the appurtenances thereto and which said premises are numbered by the Notified Area Committee, Salsette, under No——

Dated this 7th day of June, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
101 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Esmailbhoy Badru Hassun, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Hajee Ebrahim bin Ahmed Buray and others the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 21st day of May, 1915, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-64 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5142 and Street No. 470 and bounded on or towards the North by Custom Street and Lobar Chawl Road, on or towards the South by the vacant land of Memon Joosub Rahimtoola Dossa, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the West by the vacant land of Harichand Damodar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shums A. Tyabjee, attorney for mortgagee at his office No. 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

On MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved especially made-to-order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glassware, etc.

Jost fan, fan blades, electric battery jars, porcelain switch bases, iron and wooden cots, hand and foot sewing machines.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. W. T. Tootill:—Wearing apparels, rug, holdall, leather and canvas trunks, golf sticks, writing table, dressing case, kit bag, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, HARMONIUM, ETC.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, 8th June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood office and house-hold furniture including satin lined suites of sofas and chairs, office writing tables, arm and armless chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book case, dressing iron and wooden table cots, low chairs, tiled teapoys, reclining sofa, big Mirzapur carpets, phonograph, records, easy chairs, curzain chair, etc.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 fancy tapestry lined drawing room suite in 10 pices.

1 marble top octagon table with tiles.

Property of an European gentleman.

1 very decent and strong doublewooden bedstead, 1 substantial dining table, dining arm chairs, teapoy, easy chairs, rocky chair, etc.

By order of the concerned.

1 Harmonium slightly used.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the parties concerned sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground (the reversion and the inheritance in fee simple whereof has been agreed to be purchased by the Vendors) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, New Nos. 13531, 13602, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, New Survey No. 1-2-3/3549, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3913 and Street No. 100 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by land belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust on or towards the South by land belonging to Sirdar Haji Badhi Subrate, on or towards the West by property of Rustomji Byramji Giara, and on or towards the East by a proposed forty feet road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to K. N. Wadia, Esqr., pleader for the Vendors at his office, Rasulji Building, Carnac Road, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 9th day of June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Behram Villa," near Byculla Club, Byculla, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture, etc., by late Mr. M. Breslauer and other well-known makers comprising telescopic screw dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, table cutlery, refrigerator ice box, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, sweet toned cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, made-to-order partition screen, bedsteads, almyras, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, iron safe on stand, reading books, "Triumph" motor bicycle with side car, aluminium cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of B. Breslauer, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD METAL, PACKHALS, ETC.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the road outside No. 5 shed, Alexandra Docks:—

A quantity of old metal packhals, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ruttonji Khimji and Co.

Ex. s. s. "RIOUM".

R. T. made in Java-Volkart Bombay.

250 bags Java White Sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishwarsingh at his shop at Kamdhenoo Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Solomon Ezekiel Abid.

22 Bales each 40 pieces Cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1109.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
This Evening at 6-30 p. m. and Sunday at 9-45 p,m.
THE FAMOUS PRETTY RUSSIAN ARTISTE
MLLE NAPIERKOWSKA
MLLE NAPIERKOWSKA
MLLE NAPIERKOWSKA
in
"FLORA THE MODEL"
An S. C. A. G. L. Production
FRUITFUL CALIFORNIA
Scenic
CONQUEST OF THE POLE
A Fantastic Comedy.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE DAY
THE MOST SENSATIONAL SERIAL EVER PUT ON THE SCREEN
"THE GODDESS"
"THE GODDESS"
FOURTH INSTALMENT
From SATURDAY, June 8.
THAT MOST BRUTAL PERSON
SILAS KEHR
In his most fiendish form
COME AND SEE AND BE ASSURED
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
Saturday, & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
A MEMORABLE WEEK-END
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10
Mr. E. H. DU CASSE. presents
"THE NET"
A POWERFUL ROMANTIC DRAMA OF THE SEA By THANHOUSER in 4 parts, featuring
MARION SWAYE & BERT DELANEY.
Also two other splendid films
TO-MORROW SUNDAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Mr. E. H. Du CASSE presents
The Triangle Super-film in 5 Acts
"OLD FOLKS AT HOME"
featuring the late SIR HERBERT TREE
in his last film appearance, A grip ping story of the TRIUMPH OF A MOTHER'S LOVE which saves her son from the gallows
TREMENDOUS HUMAN APPEAL—INTENSELY DRAMATIC MOMENT.
SIMPLE AND PATHETIC STORY—EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL SCENE.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY & TUESDAY ONLY.
Those who have never seen SIR HERBERT TREE should take this opportunity of looking at the work of a great dramatic genius,
Patrons are advised to take their seats early as Huge Crowds are Certain.
All Complimentary passes suspended to-morrow.

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

VISITORS OF SUNDAY CINEMA SHOWS WILL DO WELL TO TAKE THEIR SEATS EARLY AS LARGE GATHERINGS ARE FULLY EXPECTED IN ALL CLASSES.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th June.	Total since June 1st, 1918.	June 1st to 7th June. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.10	1.58	4.65	2.35
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.07	2.16	3.87	1.08
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]..	0.08	1.82	3.23	1.33
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.12	1.63	4.32	1.73

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr....	29.787 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	75.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do. do.	80.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	200 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.13 Inch.
Total fall during month	1.51 "
Do. do. year	14.14 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 7th June 1918.....	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	7	m 10 18	28 7	7	m 3 23	15 2
		9 58a	26 8		4 12a	19 3
Sat.	8	m 11 8	26 3	8	m 4 10	14 8
		10 49a	26 10		5 5a	18 10
Sun.	9	m 11 53	29 8	9	m 4 56	14 7
		11 36a	26 10		5 55a	18 6
Mon.	10	m 5 42	25 2	10	m 11 31	19 8
		5 49a	26 4			
Tues	11	m 0 21	26 9	11	m 6 22	15 3
		1 12a	29 4		7 25a	18 4
Wed.	12	m 1 5	26 5	12	m 7 1	16 0
		1 48a	28 9		8 6a	18 5
Thur	13	m 1 48	25 10	13	m 7 37	16 11
		2 23a	28 0		8 45a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
June 7 (Friday)	6h. 1m	7h. 14m.
" 8 (Saturday)	6h. 1m	7h. 15m.
" 9 (Sunday)	6h. 1m	7h. 15m.
" 10 (Monday)	6h. 1m	7h. 15m.
" 11 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m	7h. 16m.
" 12 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m	7h. 16m.
" 13 (Thursday)	6h. 1m	7h. 16m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d. 9h.	50.0m. a m.
New Moon	8d. 3h.	32.7m a.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h	41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h	8.3m p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th June, 1918, was 29.961 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th June, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the south-east. Humidity is above normal in the south Punjab. Day temperature is locally below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is moderately or considerably below normal. Night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded except in the north where they are clear. Humidity is above normal in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight defect in lower Sind and in moderate defect in Rajputana; night temperature is also below the average in the latter area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West and the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continues moderately or heavily clouded in the north-west and are practically clear elsewhere. Day temperature continues in slight or moderate defect.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.10in. of rain and Ratnagiri 0.13in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the north of the division; night temperature is also locally below normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few light showers on the west coast and south Hyderabad. With the strong winds now prevailing seas continue rough and weather squally on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts.

A few showers appear probable in Gujarat, Central India West and the adjacent districts of Rajputana.

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but hamless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

DIABETES TABLETS.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, Rendersthe urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, Dhurraumtollah Street. CALCUTTA.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY, the 7th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th June) ..	81.5	75.0	71	..	0	0
Jask ..	93.4	79.2	56	..	0	—0.05
Do. (June) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (6th June) ..	101.3	87.7	67	..	0	—0.13
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104.3	82.0	69	..	0	—0.03
Rawalpindi ..	107.0	79.6	42	..	0	—0.17
Lahore ..	105.8	88.8	52	..	0.19	+0.12
Hissar ..	105.0	85.1	53	..	0.17	+0.02
Ambala ..	96.9	80.1	60	..	1.39	+1.37
Delhi ..	100.6	84.2	54	..	1.04	+0.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	102.6	87.1	49	..	0.90	+0.86
Mainpuri ..	95.7	86.3	46	..	0.35	+0.35
Jhansi ..	102.3	80.6	48	..	1.26	+1.25
Cawnpore ..	91.8	79.1	59	0.0	1.06	+0.89
Allahabad ..	92.8	81.0	45	0.03	1.69	+1.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	114.1	83.4	73	..	0	0
Karachi ..	86.8	81.1	85	..	0	—0.06
Ajmer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipore ..	100.8	79.2	54	..	0	—0.03
Kotah ..	100.6	82.6	47	..	0	—0.30
Mount Abu ..	78.5	64.4	88	..	0.22	+0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93.0	79.9	61	..	0	—0.07
Dwarka ..	87.6	81.7	81	..	0	—0.23
Veraval ..	85.4	82.5	78	0.01	0.06	—0.07
Rajkot ..	96.4	71.6	62	..	0	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.2	79.8	72	..	0	—0.43
Surat ..	91.9	79.7	77	0.02	0.2	—0.03
Ahmedabad ..	101.1	79.8	62	..	0.36	+0.28
Deesa ..	98.8	73.6	69	..	0	—0.02
Neemuch ..	93.7	75.8	63	..	0.01	—0.01
Indore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	95.5	82.8	50	..	0.75	+0.71
Saugor ..	94.6	78.8	60	..	1.66	+1.06
Hoshangabad ..	98.9	79.8	53	..	0.51	+0.15
Khandwa ..	97.2	78.6	58	..	0	—0.37
Akola ..	97.8	77.8	56	..	0.67	—0.01
Amraoti ..	96.3	77.5	57	..	1.62	+0.79
Nagpur ..	97.2	80.6	54	..	2.91	+1.82
Dhanda ..	98.9	80.8	62	..	2.45	+1.75
Raipur ..	96.3	80.6	49	..	4.01	+3.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.9	81.2	79	0.10	1.68	—0.50
Ratnagiri ..	85.1	76.9	72	0.13	2.20	—2.52
Marmugao ..	88.2	..	75	..	1.54	—2.75
Karwar ..	85.7	78.6	78	0.01	1.99	—5.42
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	95.8	75.2	57	..	0	—0.84
Ahmednagar ..	91.2	68.5	66	..	0	—1.26
Poona ..	88.2	72.3	81	..	0.18	—0.78
Sholapur ..	96.2	70.1	62	..	0.11	—1.15
Bijapur ..	91.5	69.3	66	..	0.02	—0.94
Belgaum ..	80.6	67.6	80	..	0.37	—1.36
Aurangabad ..	92.9	69.5	61	..	0.22	—0.71
Nizamabad (Indur).	98.1	75.7	54	..	1.04	+0.66
Hyderabad.. ..	96.8	74.0	67	0.30	1.07	+0.13
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	87.2	73.8	82	..	4.24	—2.57
Calicut ..	86.0	74.1	84	..	2.13	—4.53
Cochin ..	85.6	74.9	74	0.11	3.16	—2.86
Colombo ..	86.7	79.4	76	..	0.31	—2.30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	103.3	83.0	58	..	..	—0.85
Bellary ..	97.1	74.7	62	..	0.05	—0.54
Cuddapah ..	97.6	80.3	62	..	0.20	—0.47
Madras ..	101.1	78.9	50	..	0.17	—0.25
Bangalore ..	86.6	64.3	76	..	1.01	—0.16
Coimbatore ..	91.6	67.9	65	..	..	—0.37
Trichinopoly ..	102.1	73.2	47	..	..	—0.44
Negapatam ..	98.4	78.0	67	..	..	—0.23

A DANDY AND A MAN.

BRAINS AND BRAVERY MAY DRESS IMMACULATELY.

General Ruzsky, who commanded the Russian Army that overran Galicia, and became in consequence the hero of the day in Russia, was conspicuous, as a young lieutenant, for the daintiness and elegance of his dress. An English contemporary gives a story about him that shows that all famous soldiers do not have the same objection to foppishness in an officer that it attributed to some. In the Turko-Russian War of 1877, Ruzsky, then a young lieutenant, served as aide-de-camp on the Staff of one of the Russian Generals. In the heat of the Battle of Plevna, he was ordered to take a dispatch to the Commander-in-Chief, the famous Skobelef. He found Skobelef standing in a rather exposed position, surrounded by his Staff. As young Ruzsky delivered his dispatch, a shell from a Turkish battery struck the ground near by, and, exploding flung a shower of dust and dirt over the party. Most of the officers involuntarily ducked their heads; but young Ruzsky stood firm and erect. Then, as calmly as if he were in a ballroom, he drew from his pocket a spotless linen handkerchief, and flecked the dust from his immaculate uniform.

A smile of derision passed across the faces of the Staff Officers; but Skobelef looked at the young lieutenant with sudden interest, and asked his name. "You will remain with me as a member of my Staff," he said to the astonished young officer. "I am in need of such men as you." Years after, when Ruzsky's service had proved the correctness of General Skobelef's estimate of his abilities, the General told the incident of the bursting shell to the Czar. "When a soldier has such a keen regard for his appearance before his fellow man that no danger can make him unconcerned about the figure he cuts," explained Skobelef, "he makes a dependable leader of men. He will suffer death rather than permit any regard for his personal safety to impair the impression of superiority that he is so anxious to make upon his fellow man. Even though he be a coward at heart, he will always play the part of a brave man in his desire to have men consider him possessed of superior qualities. In Ruzsky, I am doubly fortunate" concluded the veteran General, "for Ruzsky is both a dandy and a brave man."

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Sunday, June 9, 2nd after Trinity.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain, 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral. Lloyd in E flat. Hymns 3, 11., 180, 285. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Woodward in A. Hymns 22, 370, 234. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain, School, 5 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m.. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi): 8 p.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany. 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D: 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland. Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher, Rev. T. Wearne, C.F.; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m.; Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. Garland.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher, M. G. Bennett; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, T. Wearne, C. F., Subject, "The God of the Gourd."

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe, English Service 9-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m.: Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Caval Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service. 8-30 a.m.: Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

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Financial & Monetary Situation

A WEEKLY REVIEW

The Second Indian War Loan.

The two absorbing topics of the day are the Second Indian War Loan and the Currency policy of the Government of India.

That the present war loan should be a marked success is a matter of universal agreement. But with regard to the *modus operandi*, three dominant considerations should be kept in view. 1—No pressure of any kind should be permitted to be exercised. Orders to all officers in the mofussil, from the Commissioner and Collector down to the village official, to that effect should be promptly issued. 2—A publicity campaign of a national and popular character should be undertaken with the hearty assistance and harmonious cooperation of popular leaders and workers in whom the people have confidence. Red tape and petty prejudices ought to be brushed aside. As Sir James Meston has said the appeal should be made to the masses and not exclusively to the moneyed classes. 3—In addition to enlisting the service of the people's leaders, the terms of the loan should be sufficiently attractive.

War Bonds, Interest rate, and Conversion Facilities.

The Second Indian War Loan is wholly a bond issue. The bonds are of short duration, and are of four classes,—three, five, seven, and ten year bonds. The three and five year bonds bear interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, that is the same rate as for last year; are issued at par and are redeemable at par in 1921 and 1923 respectively. The seven and ten year bonds bear the same rate of interest and are redeemable in 1925 and 1928 respectively; but the redemption will be at a premium of 3 and 5 per cent. respectively, which means a practical 6 per cent. issue at par and redeemable at par. It would be much better to issue it as a straight 6 per cent. bond.

We should be inclined to think that the rate of interest is not sufficiently attractive, if the loan is to evoke the maximum enthusiasm and response. In view of the importance of producing the best result, the 3 and 5 year bonds should bear 6 per cent. and 7 and 10 year bonds 6½ per cent. As the object is a record subscription to the loan, the increase of ½ per cent. cannot be regarded as excessive.

In addition to this modification, there should be a long term loan issue, terminable, bearing 6 per cent. rate of interest, with ample conversion facilities. Last year the long term loan brought in £8.3 millions, and the omission of such a section this year is a vital flaw in the programme. The Government of India should make provision for the conversion of all the old scrips and should embark on a bold and far-sighted policy like the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of pursuing a timid, piecemeal, hand-to-mouth, and ill-thought-out policy of miserable makeshifts. It is unwise to rely exclusively or largely on any one type of issue; and as there are different classes of investors a prudent loan programme should embrace all kinds of issue suitable to the requirements and preferences of the various classes.

It is to be hoped that the Indian Finance Member will rise to the height of the occasion and make the needed modifications on these lines.

War Loan and Additional Taxation.

Sir William Meyer in a recent speech exhorted his audience to contribute largely to the loan and thus avert the necessity for additional taxation. This is, in our opinion, a fallacious and unjust view of the matter. The issue should not be presented in the form of loan versus taxation. The situation demands a judicious and firm combination of the two methods. The appeal to the profiteers and the classes that now escape taxation, either entirely or to a considerable extent, is unfair to the people of this country, for on the one hand it robs the treasury of its legitimate due and on the other hand makes the incidence on the poorer classes of the people harsh and excessive. It is to be regretted that Lord Ronaldshay gave expression to the same fallacy; and what is more astounding is that Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea said that forbearance on the part of rich men would lead to taxation which meant a great hardship to the poor classes.

Taxation, Excess Profits, and Unfair Exemptions.

This is an original doctrine and the wonder is that there are men to openly advocate it. The meaning is that if the rich, do not subscribe liberally to the war loan and thereby avert taxation which should in fairness fall on their shoulders, the poorer sections of the public are to pay the penalty and suffer. The absurdity and iniquity of such a step would be evident to every one acquainted with the principles of sound finance.

The questions of increased loan subscriptions and additional taxation with its distribution and incidence should not be mixed up as they are independent problems.

The Anglo-Indian organs, "Capital" the "Englishman" and others are deliberately confusing the public mind by the dictum that the Indian Finance Member should not levy excess profit tax on his supporters, namely the large subscribers to the loan. They are also opposing the belated attempt of the Finance Department to tax the tea planters who hitherto have escaped taxation. Shipping companies and sterling stock holders, are others who have up till now enjoyed complete immunity from taxation. Sir William Meyer admitted the injustice of the shipping exemption, but added in his budget speech that the tax would not be levied till the end of the war. Why should the legitimate taxation of shipping incomes, hitherto exempt, wait still the end of the war, we cannot understand. We shall have to revert to a detailed examination of these questions latter on but now content ourselves with a few remarks on the Excess profit tax.

The classes that such a tax should affect are the jute millowners, the tea planters, the coal mine owners, the cotton mill, woollen, leather, and other industries that have prospered exceedingly and made abnormal profits as a result of the war. The tax should be levied promptly and should have retrospective effect.

In almost every belligerent and neutral country such a tax is an essential feature of the tax system. It runs from 20 to 100 per cent. in addition to enhanced income and super taxes. In England it was first 60 per cent., and now it is 80 per cent. In France it ranges up to 60 per cent., in Austria up to 45 per cent., in Italy up to 60 per cent., in Australia 75 per cent., in Germany from 50 to 70 per cent., and in New Zealand 45 per cent. In all these countries either the tax was levied immediately after the war or when it was imposed later it was given retrospective effect. The taxable amount is the excess over the three year pre-war average. The case for its imposition in India is very strong and the proceeds would not only solve the education problem in a couple of years but enable the Government to carry out other projects of reform.

Currency and the American transaction.

The currency muddle has been aggravated by recent events, and nemesis has overtaken the Government of India, in a swift, sharp and remorseless manner. The Gold Exchange Standard has broken down and stands revelated in its nakedness. The gold and silver ordinances of the Government, the American sale of silver, the rise in exchange, the enhanced price of silver above the melting point of the rupee, the shortage of metallic currency, the inflation of paper money, the enormous investment in reserves in England, the dispersal of specie, all these have brought the country face to face with the perils of the Gold Exchange Standard, and additional complexities, are fast developing.

The composition of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March last, was as follows:—

In India	Nil.
In England—	
Cash placed at short notice...	£ 6 millions.
British and Colonial Government Securities	£ 28½ millions.
Total	£ 34½ millions.

YOU SHOULD TAKE MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

For Stomach and Liver Troubles you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup, because, by its gentle but efficient tonic action on the stomach, liver, and bowels, it restores these organs of digestion to a state of healthy activity; as a result you

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are then able to digest what you eat, and thus secure fresh stores of strength and vitality. Such is the experience of thousands of grateful users of this world-famous remedy, who testify that, thanks to its occasional use, they now enjoy freedom from such distressing troubles as pains after eating, flatulence, Biliousness, headaches, and constipation. Put it to the test for yourself to-day.

STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

COTTON INDUSTRY.

STRONG POSITION OF PRODUCERS.

A Textile correspondent writes in "The Times Trade Supplement":—

Though India and China, in the past the best markets for cotton goods, are much smaller customers than they were in pre-war times, to-day manufacturers, prices hugely strengthened by limitation of their output to one half its usual quantity, are in an exceptionally strong position, especially those who possess goods which they can deliver promptly. They meet numerous willing buyers, though prices, curiously irregular in some quarters, are, as a rule, four times higher than they were about three years ago.

The feeling grows that demand will become greater than supply, thanks to heavy purchases by the Allied Governments, to brisk home trade, to the activity of various minor markets, and to necessary renewals of low stocks everywhere. Merchants, foreseeing shortness of supplies, combined with no prospect of reduction of prices, are more disposed than they were to bear the ills they have, in the shape of abnormally high rates, than to wait for the development of others that they know not of. Timidity or enterprise (it may be put either way) makes buyers of them all. For the time being, in the limited operations that are permissible, the swing of the pendulum is strongly in favour of producers.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.

Attention is again drawn to the often quoted opinion that there is no country which compares with India in its capacity for giving to Lancashire the additional cotton which some day Lancashire will undoubtedly need. As things are the weight of cotton which is produced per acre in India is about half the weight that is produced per acre in America. Why does not India do better? Why does not India produce the long staple cotton which she produced in days of old? These are questions which are much easier to ask than to answer. Their repetition from time to time may induce the Indian agriculturist to reconsider his position, and may stir still further the activities of the Government.

The best stimulus, however, is provided by the prevailing prices of cotton. Clearly rich rewards are within reach of the cotton growers of the future. They are assured of a good price, and, under peace conditions, of a ready sale of all that they can put into the market.

THE EGYPTIAN CROP.

This month nothing has interested the trade more than the acquirement from the 1st August next by the British and the Egyptian Government of the next Egyptian crop and the residue of the old crop. The two Governments, it is understood, are prepared to finance the scheme with £10,000,000 each. They will pay, for good fair Sakellaridis, an extensively grown type of cotton, dollars 42 per 100 lbs., delivered in Alexandria. Other type will be purchasable at proportionate rates. To the growers the price should prove highly encouraging. Once again they have good cause to welcome the intervention of the British Government in the business of cotton growing. The former occasion was years ago, when Lord Kitchener first became British agent at Cairo. The small cotton grower, in those days, was absolutely at the mercy of unscrupulous dealers at the local cotton markets which are dotted over the delta. They were cheated in the weight, and they were cheated in the price. Lord Kitchener became acquainted, at first hand, with both evils, and promptly removed them. His method was characteristic. He arranged that in every cotton market an official weighing machine should be erected on which for a trifling fee cotton could be weighed. He also provided that on this weighing machine should be fixed, in a prominent position, the day's official prices of cotton in Alexandria market In this way the native farmers secured fair play, and Lord Kitchener became their popular hero. Now, by the intervention of the British Government, they are guaranteed for their cotton prices double the amount which they received three and a half years ago, and they should be well satisfied.

PETROL COUPONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly find space in your highly appreciated paper to insert the following lines exposing a grievance of the car owners of Bombay.

For sometime past these people have already had to put up with a greatly curtailed petrol supply, but as though this were not enough they are further harassed in the matter of being supplied with petrol coupon books.

The public notification was to the effect that the coupons would be available at the Assistant Controller's office on the 1st instant, but the experience to date of a host of car owners points to a sad lack of organisation at the office issuing the coupon books.

I sent my man to the office on the 1st instant, and after waiting there in a large crowd for the whole day he brought the news that the coupons were not ready and that they will be ready on Tuesday the 4th instant, the intervening days being holidays.

On calling for the coupons on the 4th, he was told to call on the subsequent day as the coupons were declared to be not ready still. On the 5th and 6th, also the same procedure was gone through with if anything, worse results i.e., the instructions were to call on the day after.

Now, sir, how are car owners to spare their servants to spend days together swelling the crowd at the petrol office and further can no thought be given to putting them to the inconvenience of having to go without their cars when petrol is actually available but for the unaccountable and seemingly unnecessary delay in doling out the coupons.

With a little systematised arrangement the coupons could be supplied speedily and all irritation and inconvenience due to unreasonable delay be avoided.

We hope this will catch the eyes of the people concerned and lead to a more sensible arrangement next month, of course if petrol is at all available then.—Yours, etc.,

"EXHAUSTED PATIENCE."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 31st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	14,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	20.88
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 24.92; Oct. 23.72; Jan. 23.38; July 25.27; Oct. 22.92
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

Liverpool, June 1st.

	Bales.
Egyptian sakellaridis	29.14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 31st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.85
June	21.38
July	20.53
August	19.64
Sept.	19.06

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.18
May-June	20.10
June-July	19.70

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 31st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
May	29.15
June	28.90
July	28.65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 31st.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.33
" " Fully Good	16.08
" " Fine	16.58
No. 1 Oomra Good	16.62
" " Fully Good	17.37
" " Fine	17.87
Broach Good	19.83
" Fully Good	19.88
" Fine	20.13
Scinde Good	15.33
" Fully Good	16.08
" Fine	16.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 31st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	59,000
" Imports	60,000
" Stock	307,000
Actual Weekly Sales	10,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 1st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,150 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	359.000
East Indian " "	133 000
American " "	2,646,000
Other " "	68 000
Total Sales	10,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	61,000
" " Forwarded	2,700
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	119,000

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " to Continent	19 000
Futures at New York July	23.66
" " Oct.	23 40
" " Jan.	23.20
Spot Cotton at New York	29.55
" " Orleans	30.00
Futures at New Orleans July	25.47
" " Oct.	23.28
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	48,000
" Exports to Great Britain	30,000
" " to France and Continent	35,000
" " to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,189,000
" " at Interior Ports	934,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

London, May 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 31st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93 13/16

London, June 1st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 21st

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs.	
C. I. F. Sellers	80/0
" Red Karachi Value do. do.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value	81/0
Wheat White Delhi soft Red Value	79/6
Tone:—Inactive.	

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—61½lbs. Value	76/9
" " 62lbs. Quote1	77/0
" " 63lbs. Value	77/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—61½lbs. Quoted	79/6

(Continued on page 6.)

THE Sunday Chronicle

IS THE BRIGHTEST MOST READABLE . . PAPER IN INDIA . . .

To-morrow's Features

SERIAL STORY

Blake of the R. F. C.

BY LT.-COL. H. CURTIES.

"CHRONICLE" SHORT STORY

The Face at the Window

BY H. DE VERE STACPOOLE,

Author of "The Blue Lagoon," etc.

Buddhist Literature in Sanskrit

Fashions of the Day, etc.

BARA BAZAR HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTION.

Opened on up-to-date model on 1st June 1918 with arrangements for Out-door Dispensary and Hospital attendance for students. Situated centrally in the town at 6-1, Manshi Sadderudin Street, Calcutta. Number of students limited in each class. For Prospectus write with ½ anna Stamp to Dr. D. N. De, L.M.S., Vice-Principal, 23, Karbala Tank Lane, or Manager, 159, Machua Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"Chemicolor", BOMBAY. Telephone No. 3642

K. H. KABBUR & Co.,

Colours and Chemicals,

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—MANCHESTER. OTHER BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA & ALEXANDRIA.

Beg to offer a selected range of Acid, Basic, Sulphur, Direct and Vet Colours required for jute, cotton, wool, silk, leather &c., &c., also Chemicals, as Caustic Soda, Sodium Sulphide, Chrome Alum, Sulphate of Alumina, Tannic Acid and others for Mineral Waters, Dyeing, Printing, Bleaching, Soap and Paper Industries.

Supplies always prompt, as per samples and in original packing.

Enquiries solicited.

Samples and Quotations on application.

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in order of merit by doctors, nurses, and mothers, throughout the world; prescribed by British doctors for 35 years; used in British military and civil hospitals and convalescent homes; ordered by the British, Indian, Canadian and Australian Red Cross, etc. This is the record of

BENGER'S Food

For Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

Different from other foods and most highly nutritive. Invaluable in illness and convalescence.

From "A System of Diet and Dietetics" (p. 220).

"Benger's Food is in my opinion the most valuable proprietary food on the market. "It is a valuable food in typhoid fever, gastric and intestinal troubles," etc.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN

CINEMA FILMS:—Celebrated "World Pictures" Brady Made

Regular programmes Booked.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS

A Modern high grade typewriter embodying all latest improvements. It will be to your interest to see a Woodstock before buying any other make of machine.

MITCHELL'S WHISKIES:—Gold Medal High Class "Heather Dew" Whiskies stocked in three qualities together with many other brands.

CONKLIN'S PEN:—Self filling non-leakable, American Pen, with Gold nib

Further particulars from Sole Agents:—

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.,

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS

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Telegrams: "ADVENTURE"

Excelsior Electric Co.

Dealers in all kinds of Electrical, Accessories and Fancy Goods Wholesale and Retail. Undertake Repairs of Fans and Contract of Installations of buildings.

181, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY.

FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.

With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.

Address:—

J. J. SHAW (b) Khetwadi, BOMBAY No. 4.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(Continued from page 5.)

BARLEY:

Karachi Barley	Nominal

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferospore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED:

Linseed Calcutta, Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	19

Tone:—Absence of freight makes business impossible. No offers from Java. Indian buyers are not willing to sellers ideas.
All cables are delayed in transmission.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July	2/2

Tone:—Dull.

London, June 1st.

WHEAT:

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	80/0
Wheat Red Karachi do. do. Value	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value	81
Wheat White Delhi soft Red Value	79/6

Tone:—Inactive.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—624lbs Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—614lbs. Value	76/9
" " 624lbs. Quoted	77
" " 624lbs. Value	77/6

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RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July	2/2

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 6.

Reuter's commercial cables have been greatly delayed, but private advices have been received from America and these have shown wide fluctuations. On the 3rd instant the July position in New York was 24.45, but the close of the 4th instant was 24.97. The Bureau Report has also been received privately, giving the average condition of the American crop for May as 82.3 per cent. The following are comparisons with previous years:—

1917	69.5	per cent.
1916	77.5	,,
1915	80.0	,,
1914	74.3	,,
1913	79.1	,,
1912	78.9	,,
1911	87.8	,,
1910	82.0	,,
1909	81.1	,,
1908	79.7	,,

The average for the past ten years is 79 per cent., so that the Bureau Report is well over the average. This appears, however, to have been already discounted as New York advanced about 50 points after the publication.

In the local market fluctuations during the week have been frequent and wide. On Friday last Fine Broach July closed at Rs. 641 and on Saturday the rate touched Rs. 662. On Tuesday morning the quotation was Rs. 644, and the same day it again advanced to Rs. 662, only to drop to Rs. 642 on Wednesday and recover to Rs. 653. Yesterday morning the opening price was Rs. 649 and the closing rate was Rs. 656. This morning the opening quotation was Rs. 660, and at 1.45 p.m. the price was Rs. 663. Closing rates are given below.

Jobbers have had a busy time in such markets as the above, but there has been no definite bear or bull manipulation. Owing to the delay in Home cables there has been plenty of opportunity to circulate rumours of the Bureau Report, and full advantage of this has been temporarily taken by those interested on the bull or bear side. As the Report is known to-day there will be no further rumours. The statistical position of the market remains firm, and though the near future is uncertain we believe in higher prices later on.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand chiefly for Broach and stapled styles. Holders are firm and not inclined to give way. Arrivals by sea to date have been included in the Receipts into Bombay during the past week, and the total receipts now show a falling off of 710,000 bales as compared with last year.

Rain has extended into the Punjab and United Provinces, but elsewhere there has been a decrease in the rainfall, or a break, during the past week.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs. 669
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	,, 705
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	,, 703
,, Westerns	,,	,,

PAULINS TO GUARD AGAINST MONSOON

Large stock of assorted sizes Waterproof Paulins available for immediate delivery, complete with eyelets, &c.,

at Rs. 3 per square yard.

Apply:

E. K. PALIA & Co.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 6th June 1918*	Total to date since September 1st.	
		*1917.	1916.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	1,086	171,908	278,373
Central India	1,650	65,855	143,436
Barsee and Nugger	158	63,086	76 889
Hyderabad Gaorani	34	18,907	42,323
Berar	2,592	246,376	377,092
Central Provinces	120	50,187	86,897
Total Oomras...	5,640	624,316	1,005,010
Dholleras	9,144	217,857	327,803
Broach	401	179,866	293,210
Compta and Dharwar	10 200	129,842	81,985
Westerns-Northerns	3,681	93,949	41,143
Bengals { N.W.Province	103	125,280	265,684
Bengals { Rajputana	274	42,768	146,820
Sind, Punjab	1,886	283,059	285,431
Cocanada	829	19,581	14,663
Persian	53	625	256
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	3,015	38,599	21,615
American	Nil	2	68
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	259
Other sorts	1,213	16,943	9,820
Total	33,449	1,781,783	2,462,643

*These figures now include arrivals by sea to date.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1917 to 25th May 1918	38,969
B.B.& C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 25th May 1918	40,371

PETROLEUM

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	..150°	at Rs.	9 13 0 per case
White Rose	..150°	,,	9 13 0 ,,
Chester	.. 76 Abel	,,	8 8 0 ,,
Devoe's	.. 76 ,,	,,	8 8 0 ,,
Monkey	..125°	,,	9 2 0 ,,
Tiger	..125°	,,	9 2 0 ,,
White Camelia tins	..125°	,,	7 6 Oper 2tins
Elephant tins	..125°	,,	7 6 0 ,,
Elephant Bulk	..125°	,,	5 10 Oper 8Imp Galls.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 7TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		565	525	485	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		560	520		,,
M.G. Muthia		575	545		,,
Sawginned Dharwar				720	M
M.G. Westerns				718	M
M.G. Coompta				732	M
M.G. Bagalkot				723	M
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			715		Ready
M.G. Broach	678	668	658		,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	560	520	480	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	555	515	..	Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	..	..	705	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	680	670	660	..	Ready
Kadi Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	710	..	Ready
Mithia (M.G.)	..	570	540	..	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	715	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	715	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	710	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	735	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	740	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 7th 1918.—5 p.m.

		Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80		52 0 0	7 7 0
,, Cawnpore 70-80		51 8 0	7 6 6
,, Karachi Bangla		51 0 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		7 4 0	.. ..
,, Cawnpore		7 8 0	.. ..
,, Yellow Cawnpore		7 8 0	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold		8 0 0	8 6 0
,, Thin		7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15		71 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75.25		62 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50.50		56 0 0	.. ..
,, Black		56 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White		11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnut		42 0 0	.. ..
Mowrasseed		4 8 0	.. ..
Barley		36 8 0	5 4 0
Castorseed		51 0 0	10 12 0

Forward:	Rs: as: p:
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 10 6
Linseed Sept.	9 0 9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 7th 1918.

	Rate per lb:
Davids No. 10	15—7
Shapurji No. 10	14—8
Simplex No. 10	14—7½
Edward No. 10	14—7
Light Houses No. 6½	12—2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
For. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	211½
Shanghai	303½
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold has declined from Rs. 31-13 to Rs. 31. Sovereigns have declined from Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 18-13, owing to Bulls unloading and on the rumour that Government has sold Bar Gold up-country.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-7-6.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-10-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 109-2.

EXCHANGE.

The rates of Exchange are unchanged.
Bank Tel Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts 1/6 1/76.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 203¼.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fs. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The follwing are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 63-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.

The activity advised in our preceding report has continued with renewed vigour during the week under record and we have to chronicle a series of robust and animated markets, with a substantial advance in the rates of Mill shares, generally, with a special inflation in the values of certain scrips which, for a long time, remained in a moribund state.

The outstanding feature of interest has been the rather tough fight between the bears and Bulls which, as far as the June settlement is concerned, has culminated in a triumph for the Bulls who have succeeded in lifting up the market consequent in the failure of the "shorts" to tender delivery, as demanded against sales. This position is mainly responsible for the recent firmness and excitement on the market.

After a prolonged spell of quietude, Simplexs have this time come to the forefront and claimed most attention. A heavy business has been put through at jumping rates during the last two days, the rise chronicled on the week being close upon Rs. 125. Next to Simplexs, Pearls, Bombay, Uniteds and Nagpores have received good patronage and a fair advance has been established. Special importance seems to be attached to Pearls for which investors are coming out freely. It is reported that this Company's earnings for the current year are expected to be substantially in excess of last year's and should this report be translated into fact, a further remarkable upheaval in value would not be surprising.

Although there has been absolutely no improvement in the position of the cloth and yarn markets which continue in the same dull and drooping state as before, several weaving Mills are reported to be well-patronised by the Government in the shape of extensive army orders, calculated to leave a very satisfactory margin to manufacturers. Some of these Mills are said to have undertaken contracts which would keep them engaged till the beginning of the next year.

This is a fresh and welcome incentive to the market and should this encouragement continue as probabilities point to the values of such specialised scrips are likely to revert to the high-water mark registered at the fogend of last year, provided the war news is not particularly disconcerting.

The Impetus to Mill shares has naturally had a steadying influence on the miscellaneous section of securities; and although transactions have been on the quiet side, there has been no keenness to sell. Tata Irons deferred shares record a fair advance and a higher basis is looked forward to in anticipation of a satisfactory dividend. Cements are uncared-for and bid fair to remain so as long as the cement out-put keeps requisitioned by the Government.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Standards 1,965, Swadeshi 2,070, Swan 662-8, Simplex 902-8, Shapurji 140, Pearls 640, New Greats 387-8, M. Petit 2,425, Madhowji 2,395, Luxmi Cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,555, Kasturchand 1,275, Ind. Malwa 342-8, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 540, Fazulbhoy 880, David 585, Currimbhoy 400, Crescent 258-12, Century 480, Nagpur 2,550, Bombay United 950, Advance 1,310, Katni Ordy. 245, Katni Defd. 1,270, Tata Ordy. 255, Tata New Defd. 400 prem. Tata Old Defd. 1,230, Tata New Ordy. 102-8, Alcocks 855,. Bombay Burma 680, Bombay Tramway 367-8, Bombay Steam 320, Tata Hydro. 1,260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,962-8, Swadeshi 2,070, Swan 695, Simplex 895 Shapurji 140, Pearls 640, New Greats 385, Kohinoor 1,555, Kasturchand 1,300, Ind. Malwa 340, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 540, Fazulbhoy 862-8, David 585, Currimbhoy 400, Bombay United 950, Bombay Dyeing 1,370, Century 480, Nagpur 2,550 Katni Ordy. 245, Katni Defd. 1,270, Tata Ordy. 255, Tata Old Defd. 1,230, Tata New Ordy. 90 prem, Tata New Defd. 370 prem. Alcocks 860. Bombay Tramway 365, Tata Hydro. 1,260 xd.

FINANCE.

The money market continues easy, the rate of the Bank of Bombay is unchanged. Call loans are available between 3 per cent and 4 per cent.

PIECE-GOODS.

Some activity has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week and the retail demand has been somewhat better. Buyers have purchased small quantities of various cloths to meet immediate requirements, the high prices now ruling having deterred them from buying large lines. Some lots have changed hands amongst the dealers at high rates, just for the sake of keeping the trade going. Up-country enquiry has not been visible as the conditions checking the demand still remain in existence. Fear is entertained that the proper monsoon will be delayed and until favourable news are forthcoming merchants will be chary to do fresh business in large lines. The news of the war is the main topic of conversation amongst the dealers, and as the end is not in sight, some buyers are quietly picking up lots of various goods at the present rates under the belief that the market must improve here as time passes, the more so as conditions in Manchester are becoming such that it would be very difficult to work new business in face of all sorts of restrictions and compulsions, shortage of labour, increasing costs of production, shipping difficulties, makers' engagements for military purposes and the like. The further combing out of men engaged in the production and distribution of cotton goods is seriously affecting the trade and the output will be further reduced. The quotations received by telegram from Manchester have shown a fair advance. The prices quoted have been found to be quite out of reach of bona fide buyers, although the offers given by them had been on a better basis than the rates current here.

GREYS.

In Grey goods the position is slightly better, although actual business has been on a small scale. 45 inches Red End Shirtings have been in better request and values have advanced by eight annas per piece. Some improvement has been noticeable in 43 inches by 39 yards Grey Shirtings under gold heading. Dewhurst's Shirtings fetch good values owing to stocks being light. Low quality Grey Shirtings in narrow widths have been under offer, but business has not resulted owing to the great disparity in prices. Grey Jaconets have remained steady with little inquiry. There has been a smart advance of about twenty per cent. on 30 inches by 18 yards Grey Mulls worth Rs. 2 per piece, American Drills have shown some improvement. Local mill cloths have not attracted much attention and values have been nominally steady.

WHITES.

In White goods the situation has remained much the same as the previous week. There has been a scarcity of superior qualities of Nainsooks in 32 and 36 inches by 18 yards worth from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per piece. 54 inches by 19 yards Sacharilla Heading White Mulls are very light in stock and command good value. Owing to the high prices of White Dhooties, buyers had turned their attention to Tape bordered Nainsooks of 45, 50 and 55 inches by 22 yards, but now the stocks of these have nearly been exhausted and the small quantity, that is left over, is changing hands several times in the bazaar. In this style qualities worth less than Rs. 13 per piece cannot be had. White Jaconets are fetching very high rates. A particular quality worth Rs. 16 has been monopolised by one dealer and is selling in retail quantities. The lowest quality of Jaconets would be worth Rs. 9 at present, but are out of stock.

The Cloth Markets will be closed to-day owing to the *Amvas* holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
Ralli's Farl" No. 2000	39×27½/8	..	15	14	0
,, ,, 100000	45× ,,	..	21	8	0
,, No. 33000	45× ,,	..	18	12	0
,, ,, 2800	37× ,,	..	14	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× ,,	..	17	0	0
,, "Yellow Horse"	43×39	..	15	12	0
,, No. 2310	44×38½	..	20	8	0
Dewhurst's "BEB"	38× ,,	..	24	0	0
,, "B.B"	38×38½	..	21	8	0
,, "Rupee" No. 5	39× ,,	..	21	8	0
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8	..	....		
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½	..	....		
,, No. 5600	38×37½/8	..	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8	..	....		
,, ,, 4462	41× ,,	..	....		
,, ,, 1566	33×37/37½	..	9	8	0
Forbes' ,, 551	38×37½/8	..	....		
Lyon's "Shunker"	39× ,,	..	17	4	0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×36	..	....		

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	28×40	..	24	8	0
Ralli's Muslid No. 425	28×40	..	17	0	0
Japanese "Elephant"	29×40	..	22	0	0

GREY JACCONETS—

Ralli's No 18	45×22	..	10	0	0
,, ,, 18	40×22	..	....		
,, ,, 138	40×22	..	7	14	0
,, ,, 616	44×22	..	8	14	0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30×18	..	2	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	27	10	0
H.B.T.C. "40000"	30×40	..	31	8	0
H.B.T.C. XXXX	,,	..	29	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	,,	..	38	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	....		
Forbes' K.B. 100	35×40	..	....		
,, 151	33×40	..	....		
Horrockses' "O"	36×40	..	31	0	0
,, "AI"	,,	..	32	0	0
,, "MO"	,,	..	34	8	0
,, "H"	,,	..	38	8	0
,, "MA"	,,	..	38	0	0
,, "M 2"	,,	..	39	0	0
,, "EF"	,,	..	40	0	0
,, "EI"	,,	..	41	0	0
,, "SO"	,,	..	54	0	0
,, "AO"	,,	..	66	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No 6	41×18	..	10	0	0
,, ,, 60	46×18	..	11	0	0
,, ,, 600	51×19	..	12	8	0
,, No. 6000	50×19	..	13	12	0
,, Nos. 101/202/303/40/45	50×19	..	....		
,, No. 404	55×18	..	....		
,, No. 88	58×26	..	10	2	0
,, No. 1270	27×18	..	....		
,, "Sun Ticket"	,,	..	....		
,, No. 55	,,	..	....		
,, Nos. 50/55/60/40/45	50×18	..	....		
,, No. 818	39×20	..	10	0	0
,, No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20	..	16	0	0
,, No. 350 (6 lines)	,,	..	16	4	0
,, No. 335 (6 lines)	60×20	..	18	0	0
,, No. 425 (6 lines)	,,	..	18	0	0
,, No. 1440	38×20	..	6	14	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	4	0	0
,, No. 9666/97606/9866	,,	..	....		
,, No. 95	58×20	..	10	2	0
,, No. 66999	40×18	..	6	11	0
,, No. 86999	,,	..	7	0	0
,, No. 775	40×18	..	7	12	0
,, No. 675	45×18	..	8	2	0
,, No. 975	50×18	..	8	6	0
,, No. 615	,,	..	8	6	0
Graham's "Baloon"	53×20	..	10	2	0
,, Nos. 9/99/999/40/45	50×18	..	....		
,, No. 9999	55×18	..	....		
,, No. 142	34×18	..	10	0	0
,, No. 850	36×18	..	10	0	0
Macdonald's No 64	58×20	..	....		
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	3	10	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's Nos 7070/9030	27×18	..	4	6	0
,, Nos. 7/27	,,	..	....		
,, Nos. 88/98	,,	..	....		
,, Nos. 61/81	,,	..	4	2	0
,, No. 9999	,,	..	....		
,, No. 1900	,,	..	3	11	0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..	7	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	4	15	0
,, 1919/139.	,,	..	....		
,, 95950/97970	,,	..	....		
,, "Saraswati"	38×18	..	9	12	0
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18	..	7	4	0
,, No. 50000	,,	..	7	8	0
,, Nos. 33340/33350/-33360		..	8	0	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26×18	..	4	1	0
Greaves' Nos 30000/50000	,,	..	4	8	0
,, No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	..	....		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	4	1	0
S.W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	26×18	..	4	1	0

The above quotations are on bazar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has not shown any improvement during the week. Clearances have not been satisfactory, there being considerable delay in the transit of goods. Stocks in the consuming districts are light and if the monsoon turns out favourable hopes are entertained for a good demand. There are ample stocks of Japanese goods selling at cheaper rates which have checked the advance in Lancashire spinnings. Coloured Yarns have been in better request, but fresh business has not been possible owing to exorbitant rates quoted from the other side. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-1-0.
30s Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 1-14-0.
40s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-6-0.
40s. Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 2-4-0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

June 7.

We have to report a steadier market throughout the week with good demand and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by 4 to 8 annas per cwt. all round. There is good enquiry for ready White Java for Persian Gulf and good marks ex. s.s. Krakatan and Rionwe have changed hands amongst dealers at 23s. 2d. to 24s. per cwt. F. B. H. Calcutta market remains quiet, while Karachi reports steady market with small stocks. Java market is quiet without any business doing. A small quantity of White Java New crops has been sold for June shipment from Singapore. The s.s. Siammam has bought 6,500 bags sugar from Singapore a portion being White Java New crop.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18-8-0 eq. 23s. 6d. F. B. H stocks 110,000 bags.
Brown Rs. 15 eq. 18s. 8d. F. B. H. stocks 55,000 bags.
Second Boil Dry Rs. 18-12 eq. 23s. 9d. F. B H. stocks 3,000 bags.
Second Boil Soft Rs. 20 eq. 24s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 10,000 bags.
Mauritius Crystals Rs. 28-4 to Rs. 18-12 stocks 100,000 bags.
Mauritius Syrups Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 stocks 5,000 bags.

WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

The wheat prices are keeping steady and the latest wholesale quotations are Cawnpore, 9½ seers per rupee, Jubbulpore, 8, Lahore 9, Meerut, 10 and Delhi 9½.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, June 7th	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 1,150-0	Rs. 13,800-0
Cash Certificates	2,681-8	16,778-12
Total	3,831-8	

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL.

The huge success attained by "The Seven Pearls" Pathe's latest serial at the Imperial establishes the fact once for all that the serials have come to stay. In the third episode, to be shown to-night, the story speeds up considerably and Mollie King in the role of Ilma creates more mystery and goes through more adventures. The chapter ends showing her bound to a balloon in mid air. The fourth episode is one long thrill in every sense of the word. Throughout the whole instalment Ilma remains hanging from the balloon whilst a dirigible and an Hydroplane go up to her rescue. Harry Drake climbs down a rope ladder from the dirigible with a parachute slung over his shoulder and they drop together into the lake below. The number is one long thrill from start to finish.

The History of War this week shows the retreat from Mons and the fall of Antwerp. Pathe Gazette supplying the latest events from home. Max Linder contributes a comedy of the funniest kind, being one of his latest creations, making the Imperial's programme one of the finest in Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The last two performances of the present picture programme at the Royal Opera House will be given to-night. It is a very entertaining one and has attracted large audiences so far. The principal feature is the Thanhouser-Mutual drama. "The Net," a fine tale of the sea in which excitement and romance are nicely blended. Then there is another excellent comic of the brand which is making Mr. Du Casse's name very popular in Bombay. A third picture of great interest is an "industrial" one showing rope-makers at work in Kent. The Pathe Gazette opens the bill. To-morrow night picture enthusiasts are eagerly awaiting "The Old Folks at Home," the last film in which Sir Herbert Tree ever appeared; made only a few short weeks before his untimely death in a London nursing home. This picture was shown in Calcutta a short time ago and attracted "capacity" houses at every exhibition, so patrons are advised to be in their seats early to-morrow evening.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Helen Holmes, adventuress of the screen, who drove an automobile for a thirty foot leap to the deck of a barge, is worsted in a hand-to-hand fight on the breakbeams of a moving freight train and, imprisoned in a freight car, is pushed off a ferry into the middle of San Francisco Bay in Chapter tenth of "The Railroad Raiders" showing from to-night at the New Alexandra. The fight on the breakbeams provides as big a thrill as Helen Holmes ever staged. "Tony" of the Raiders, riding the bumpers, discovers Helen on the breakbeams and makes his way beneath the car to her. As the train rushes along, they fight fiercely. Helen loses her grip and falls to the railbed. Lying face downward on the ties, she escapes injury as the train passes over her.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

The Cinema Precious commences their second week to-day with the fourth and fifth episodes of the great serial, "The Fighting Trail." From the generous response received by this cinema last week from the public, it is apparent that "The Fighting Trail" is going to have a full run through. The second instalment presented this week is equally powerful, if not a trifle more interesting in its plot and adventure. Whole of the past week, the opening episodes met with continuous cheering, and a similar ovation from the cinema-loving audiences is confidently expected this week also to the two further chapters billed in the programme. There is also the Universal Screen Magazine and a lovely comedy, "The Beach Nuts."

WEST END CINEMA.

The West-End Cinema have billed this week an interesting programme, including a Gold Rooster Play by Pathe Frere, "Via Wireless," a drama in five parts is adopted from the great play of the same name, and features the talented artistes Miss Gale Kane and Mr. Bruce McRae, supported by a splendid cast. The drama depicts some lifelike scenes from a big American gun factory and gives vivid idea of America's gigantic efforts at munition-working. The whole play is full of life and is ably staged in the usual Pathe style. There is the usual Gaumont Gazette and a fine comedy.

ELDORADO CINEMA.

The new Helen Holmes' picture, which is to be screened from to-night at the above cinema, is entitled "A Lass of the Lumberlands." As one can gather from its tittle, it is a story of the great timbering regions in the far North. Helen appears as the daughter of a great lumber Baron who controls vast tracts of standing timber. Ere the first chapter ends Helen, as a baby, is borne across a lumber jam just as the huge mass of lumber is torn apart by a dynamite explosion. This is the first of the thrills which are to come. Years later, Helen, now a young woman, becomes an operative in the offices of the big lumber trust. Lumbering and all the hazards and perils that are involved in such tremendous undertakings in a wild, lawless country, form the background of the story.

NEW ALHAMBRA.

From to-day, the fourth 2,000 foot long instalment of the "Goddess" will be put on the screen and sensational scenes and events will be exhibited therein. A great dynamite explosion will be seen in this instalment and that most brutal person Silas Kehr, who has wrought the ruin of the poor workmen, will be seen inspecting with grim and fiendish satisfaction the devasted area, while Celestia and Tommy hurry back to the miners' rescue, who are still determined on another attack The "Goddess" continues to attract big audiences and the serial being first time in Bombay, has proved to be a success. No one imbued with the idea of the chivalrous and the bold in mankind, should lose such a delightful grand serial put on the cinema screen.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Friday, the 7th instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort, Northern	2	3
Chukla	1	0
Girgaum	1	1
Kamatipura	1	0
Mahim	0	1
Worli	0	1
Maratha Hospital	0	1
Total	5	7
SMALL-POX	Nil	2
CHOLERA	Nil	

Total Mortality	1918.	1917.	1916.
	102	94	67

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

POONA PATIENT'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

He is in third stage and writes May 31:—

"I have more physical exertion daily than most men. I get no fever at all, I sleep well and eat well, I have no pleuritic pains, and

INDIA'S MINIMUM DEMANDS

INSISTENCE ON CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "Standing by the Congress Resolution" at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding. In spite of unfavourable conditions there was a large gathering long before the time fixed for the meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas said Mr. Jinnah was expected in a few minutes, to occupy the presidential chair and meanwhile he would take his place. He then requested Mrs. Besant to deliver her lecture.

Mrs. Besant said the present position as regards India and the Empire was very much confused, confused because they could not deal either with the war or with the political reforms separately. The reforms were intertwined with the war and the success of the war very largely depended upon the reforms. The reforms were essential at this time, and as the "Times" called them, they were a war measure. And when they found the "Times" saying that anything connected with India, it was a pressing matter to the Empire, was in fact in the position of a war-measure they might surely then be certain that the matter was of the most immediate importance and that the two things, the war and the reforms, were so closely interwoven, that they could not be separated. In fact, if they were asked to concentrate on the war, they found themselves obliged to concentrate on the reforms. If they began talking about the reforms, they found themselves drifting into the discussion as to how far they were affected by the war. And that was inevitable at the present time. Nothing that could be said to Indians would persuade them that India was in so a unique position that she was outside the world. And as they were told that the war was for the preservation of the world's liberty, they could not help feeling that India's liberty formed a part of the world's liberty. If she was not in the world, but outside it, of course the liberty of India was outside. Day after day when on taking up the newspapers they found the statements of President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George, where they found day after day that if Germany succeeded, it would establish a terrible autocracy, were they to understand that what was good for Poland, good for Belgium, good for Servia, for Montenegro must be no good for India? Hence while the title of her lecture represented only standing by the reforms, she could not help looking also at the conditions of the war. It was the war which was quickening their political life. It was the result of the war which would bring about the reconstruction of the British Empire and of the whole world. It was distinctly the outcome of the war and that was recognised when in the Congress at Lucknow they declared that in the reconstruction of the Empire, India must be lifted from the position of a dependency and must be placed in the position of a self-governing unit of the Empire. Two points seemed to be standing out in this world full of confusion—on one side the question of the war and on the other side the question of the unwisdom of the British Government in its dealing with India. Those were the things that were present to the mind of every thoughtful man in India and the Empire. They could not help thinking that the Government of India and of Great Britain in delaying the reforms were full of unwisdom, instead of wisdom, and making the task of allowing India to help the Empire more difficult than it ought to be. So, in asking them to consider those problems and their duty of standing by the reforms, which the Congress and the Moslem League had asked for, they would find her (the speaker) running back into the war problems and then into the political problems.

Problems of India those of the Empire.

The problems of India to-day were the problems of the Empire, and they could not distinguish between the two when dealing with the whole future fabric. She was not going to dwell on the details of the reforms which were only too familiar to them during the last two years, but she would only refer to the salient features of it to know what they stood by. When the detailed discussion would begin, when the reforms were before them, they would have to test them by the Congress-League Scheme and by the resolutions passed in Calcutta, and if they found that in the test they proved not to be gold but tinsel, then they could not accept them no matter how plausible they were. (Cheers). They had first of all the resolutions passed in Bombay, when the Congress directed in consultation with the Indian Moslem League to formulate a scheme of political reforms. The whole of 1916 was occupied in that formulation. It was not done in a hurry. On it were brought to bear the best brains in the whole country, and then they met to discuss the resolutions. That was done in 1916. In the Congress of 1916 the reforms of the Congress and the League were accepted in full. They talked over them in the Congress and the Moslem League and both of them accepted the scheme. Now during the whole of that year after the Congress of 1916 they were going up and down through the country popularizing the scheme. In town after town, in village after village speakers went all over the land speaking in English in the towns and in vernaculars in all the mofussil districts, until practically the whole country became accuainted with the details of the scheme. They carried on an educative propaganda until all who took interest in politics knew the details of that scheme. Then having done that, there came the duty of preparing for the next Congress. Now during the time of the propaganda work certain changes took place very much helped by their friendly Madras Government (laughter). She need not go into the details of the Home Rule propaganda so sedulously carried on by Lord Pentland and his Councillors. Their own leaders were entirely thrown into the shade by Lord Pentland in the advocacy for Home Rule and as they knew the result of his advocacy was a change of policy on the part of the Government—a declaration that responsible Government was the goal of the British policy and the sending out of the Secretary of State for India that he might put that declaration into form after full discussion with all parties in India which could be brought back to the English Government with the seal on it of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and then in due course passed into law. He came, he saw a large number of people and went away. A very large part of his time was spent in conferences with the Viceroy and the Viceroy's Councillors and some of them thought too much time had been so spent, with the result that they were afraid that a large amount of bureaucratic influence might have somewhat overlaid the result of his conferences with those who represented Indian aspirations. At the end of all the conferences, however, the Congress scheme was the one scheme that held the ground, though a number of other schemes were put forward, suddenly imagined, suddenly finding the light of day, which had never been submitted to the country, nor discussed, nor accepted by the country, schemes which were formulated for the purpose of conveying to Mr. Montagu the carefully thought-out mind and will of India. Certainly a man in his position, a man of the world, could never have been deceived by those sudden and upstart associations face to face with the two great representative bodies of the country which, since 1915, had been concerned in finding out the country's will, formulating the country's aspirations and endorsed by the two great representative bodies. Well, he came, discussed and went. Then they found themselves in a very peculiar position.

Now what were the points in the Congress-League Scheme which were of importance to them? First, a substantial elected majority—they said four-fifths. They must not take a smaller majority than that (cheers) but they need not object if the whole body was elected (leaguhter), and she (the speaker) would be quite prepared to waive her adherence to the Congress-League scheme so far as to accept a completely elected Legislative Council. She would not be doing any dishonour to what they had said in the past, by accepting a little more (laughter), but the thing was not to accept less. The special points of the scheme were a substantial majority, the power of the purse, and the widening of the franchise. These were the vital principles which were worked into details in the scheme.

They could not fairly say that the Congress-League scheme was intended to give them responsible Government. It was intended to use the ordinary cant of the politician, to give them representative government but not responsible government directly. It aimed at responsible government indirectly, by giving them the power of the purse not directly, for they had an unremovable executive. In responsible government the executive would be removable by the censure of the legislature. So the power of the purse or the power to control supplies tended to make an unremoveable executive responsible. The presence of an unremovable executive was at once the weakness and strength of the Congress-League scheme: weakness, because the executive was not responsible, as it was not removeable; strength, because an unremovable and hence irresponsible executive was made responsible by the power of the purse. This was where the supriority of the legislature to the executive came in. An irremoveable executive was absurd, if it was placed equally with the Legislative assembly representing the people. But historically, that (to have an irremovable executive) was the way in which the Colonies had gained their responsible government and therefore, it had been selected for the Congress-League scheme. While it did not give responsible government directly it forced indirectly powers of the purse being the one compelling power between the Government and the nation, the power of withholding supplies. Now there was no way to responsible government except by either directly establishing it at once or beginning a scheme that would inevitably lead to it. The power of the purse alone could force any Government into yielding to the will of the people. That was why they had made it the first stage of advance towards self-government and if they were foolish enough to give up the power of the purse, then it would show that they were so utterly blinded as not to be capable of taking a sane view of the matter. They wanted a goal which would be won at the end of the war, and that responsible government should come to them when all the other countries were busy in formulating their constitutions and winning their liberty. Therefore, when they formulated their scheme in 1917, they went a step beyond the Congress of 1916 and the resolution of 1917 laid down a new basis.

Nothing but a Statute.

First, they asked for a statute definitely laying down the successive stages of the realisation of self-government. No orders, no ordinances, nothing except an early statute would be accepted by them. One of the English papers had expressed the view that that might be done by an Order in Council. They did not want it. They wanted a statute that should not be changed, an irrevocable statute, and the honour of England pledged to the self-government of India. In that statute they had asked in their resolution responsible government at an early date. They did not lay down the year, but things had been going faster since the Congress took place. Since then President Wilson had spoken, Mr. Lloyd George had spoken and the Allies had pledged themselves to self-determination after the war. She knew it was so laid down for the sake of the German Colonies (laughter) but it did not matter what the motives were—America was there for complete liberty for every nation (hear, hear); but she perfectly sympathised with the anxiety that there should not be a German Empire and German Colonies because she regarded Germany as the incarnation of oppression.

Liberty to India.

As the Rajah of Mahmudabad said the other day, if England were to go into the Conference of Peace with clean hands she must give liberty to India. (Cheers). If she did not, she would be shamed in the face of the whole world. When they were discussing the constitution of Germany, when they were discussing the independence of Poland, when they were discussing the independence of Belgium and the Slav they should not forget that there was a nation here, to represent which they had only to add one letter to the "Slavs" and put an "E" in between "V" and "S," there would be the subject nation of India demanding the same liberty that they were scattering broadcast over the whole world. They did not want to be told that they should have self-government five years hence, and after those five years that "the time had not come," or should wait for ten years and then "not yet," or after fifteen years and "wait and see."

An Unacceptable Scheme.

It was vital that whatever reform scheme Mr. Montagu brought forward, the supreme Government and the local Governments should be carried on side by side and not on what they called provincial autonomy; while the supreme remained as it was at the present time with the power of the purse, with the power of the excise and all the big resources of revenue in the hands of that assembly and no power to the people to control it. Such a scheme would be only a mere deception, merely a play with power. That was why she urged them to cling to the Congress-League scheme as the first step towards complete responsible Government. There was a certain danger of their being dazzled by all those questions of provincial autonomy and all the rest of them so as not to see the autocracy behind it. They should realise that no subordinate power was worth having if the power behind it remained—autocracy. That was a broad principle they would have to cling to.

The War Position.

Now she had to turn aside for a moment to meet war questions, because they came in. The position of the war as they knew had become far more critical than it was. They had seen the breakdown of Russia, she being practically helpless to oppose the German advance. They had the position in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, which had been almost, they might say, converted into a frontier for India. They had the advance of the Turks and the Germans by the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azov passing onwards so that they had some three or four lines which were a menace to India, by which the Germans might find their way to Indian frontiers. It was no longer a question as it was in the older days of the British Fleet defending India. The British Fleet was no more of use now as a defending power as if it had not existed. It could not defend India's frontiers; the lines that imperilled India to-day were the lines by the land and not by sea—lines along Asia Minor where the fleet could not reach, lines of approach where there was no effective defence, until they came to the borders of Afghanistan. When they arrived at the borders of Afghanistan, then a problem arose. The Amir, it was said, was a friend of England, but the Amir, however friendly could not decide the policy of his country. If the people of Afghanistan were not friendly, the Amir would not probably last long upon his throne and that was where the anxiety came in. What were the feelings of the Afghan people? How did they look on the British over their own border? Was the defence of India to begin by the Afghans defending their own country on their western border, or was the Afghan danger to be added to the menace of the Persian, the Turk and the German? India had been invaded before. If she had been invaded more often than other countries it was because her history was much longer, and because she had long been so civilised and wealthy that she was naturally a very attractive country to less civilised people to conquer. The menace of invasion was no reason why India should not have an army of her own. Alexander the Great, invaded India and the Moghuls also invaded India, but none of these invasions killed India, and she did not know why they should go wild with fear merely because there was a chance of another invasion. There was, however, one element in it that India had never had to face before, which justified some amount of fear. She had never been a country without an army to defend herself. In the days of Alexander the Great and the Moghuls she was able to resist or to assimilate those who invaded the country. She had done it very often, sometimes she drove them back and sometimes she had taken them in, made friends with them, lived with them. But the difficulty was that India could not defend herself at the present time, much less drive the invader back, and therein lay the justification for anxiety. Now they must mix that up with politics. They could not help it. That was why they could not separate politics from war. Because only a free India could defend India. They knew that if they had Home Rule they could have a national army, for the Government would trust the people and the people would trust the Government (cheers). It was the fatal distrust between the Gov-

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius, will be closed at 5 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday the 10th instant.

Prof. Abdul Karim Khan's "Jalsa" at Hira Baug, to-day, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 9.

Mails for Muscat, Jack, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., on Saturday.

MONDAY, June 10.

Bombay War Conference. Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Matriculation Examination results declared, 1 p.m.
High Court re-opens after Summer vacation.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Annual Meeting, Killick's Building, Fort, 6 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan to be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to support the Second Government of India War Loan, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	H. M. Arr.	H. M. Dep.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BOMBAY ARTILLERY (I. D. F.)

Corps Order by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D. Commanding, 4th (Bombay) Group, Garrison Artillery. (I. D. F.).

June 10.

PART I.

Parade for week commencing 10-6-18.

BAND.

Tuesday and Friday at Headquarters at 7-0 a.m.

Any N. C. O. or man desirous of being taught a musical instrument should apply to the Bandmaster.

Friday 6-30 p.m.—No. 12 Copmany men over 41 at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.

HAMILTON SHIELD.

Teams competing for the above shield will parade at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, June 9th at 8 a.m.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a Pool Shoot on Sunday 9-6-18 on the Miniature Range at Headquarters commencing at 7-15 a.m. Dress optional.

NOTICE.

A Concert will be given by the Band at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday 22nd June 1918, at Headquarters. Admission Re. 1. Dress optional. Ladies specially invited. Tables may be reserved in advance at a booking fee of Re. 1 per table.

P. H. RETALLACK, Major,
Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group, Garrison Artillery, I.D.F.

BOMBAY BATTALION (I. D. F.

Saturday, 8th June, 1918

82. Officers' and Non-Commissioned Officers' Musketry Class.—This class will assemble on Saturday, 8th June, at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. All Officers and N. C. Officers who have not qualified at Schools of Musketry will attend. Officer in charge of class, Captain T. N. Begbie. Class will parade on Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m. until further notice.

83. Re-organization.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies will be amalgamated as from Saturday, 8th June, and the combined Company will be known in future as Nos. 3 Company, No. 7 (Port Trust) Company will be renumbered No. 4 as from the above date.

84. Command.—Captain H. E. Ormerod will take over command of the Armoured Motor Battery as from Monday, 10th June, Captain W. R. Sharpe to be 2nd in Command of No. 1 Company vice Captain H. E. Ormerod transferred as above. Captain R. T. H. Mackenzie will take over command of No. 4 Company vice Captain W. R. S. Sharpe also from Monday 10th June.

86. Discipline—It has come to the knowledge of the Commanding Officer that N. C. Officers and men of the Battalion are in the habit of writing to the Divisional Disbursing Officer direct, on matters affecting Pay, Separation Allowances etc.

This is entirely against Regulations and must be stopped. All communications of this nature must be forwarded through a man's Company Officer to the Adjutant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day 5 p.m. instead of on the 7th idem as previously notified.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The inaugural address of the 2nd session of the Israelite Brotherhood will be delivered by Mr. Solomon Ezekiel, to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the hall of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Public lectures will be delivered to-day by Prof. N. K. Behere on "Direction of Modern Education" and to-morrow by Babu S. Banerjee of Calcutta on "Satudent's Responsibility" at 5-15 p.m. when Rao Bahadur V. G. Bhandarker will preside at Girgaum Boys' Gujerati School (Old Government Book Depot) near Prarthana Samaj. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Club a public *puran* will be delivered by Mr. L. B. Nayak at 7 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow, in Dongre's Building, New Foras Road.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE MADANPUR CENTRE.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Centre of the Social Service League, a public lecture will be delivered in Urdu by Mr. Agha Hashar, the "Indian Shakespeare," in the Hall of the Municipal New Nagpada Urdu School to-morrow at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on "Tahzib-ul-Akhlakue" (Manners and Civilization). Mr. Badruddin Abdullah Koor will preside.

THE BEAUTIES OF ISLAM.

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Targiho Talime Islam and the Sabiria Library, a public lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Anjuman at Habib Building, Bhindi Bazar, to-morrow at 9 p.m. when his Holiness Pir Sayid Motamia Sahib of Mougrol will preside.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC AND UNANI TIBBI CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Ghatkopar Students' Union will be held in the Kanya Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow when Mr. L. V. Thakar will deliver a public lecture on "an Ideal form of Government."

SANATAN DHARMA RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the various examinations held in January last are now out. Students are requested to see the result board which is on the wall of the Secretary's office. Prize winners are requested to send in the lists of books selected by them on or before 30th instant, or else the Committee will give prizes of its own choice.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

A condojence meeting will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Grant Road, to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express sorrow at the loss sustained by the deaths of Lieut. K. Harihar Bhat, I.M.S., Mr. G. N. Kulkarni, Proprietor, Karnatak Printing Press, Rao Bahadur Savur Mangesh Rao, and Mr. Mangesh Anant Nadkarni and to express sympathy with their relatives.

GLORIA CHURCH BYCULLA.

An appeal has been issued over the signature of the Rev. L. C. Pera, Vicar, for funds to pay off the debts of the Gloria Church, Byculla, Bombay. The church has a history of its own. Owing to the Bombay Port Trust Railway scheme the buildings at Mazagon were demolished early in 1906, and the old Gloria Church stood as if it were isolated. Later on, the ground on which the church stood was also needed, and the church, over a century old, had to be given up for demolition. The new church which measures 200 feet in length and 80 feet in width, with a tower of 150 feet high, was then built at a cost which exceeded the existing funds to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. H. B. the Patriarch and his Grace the Archbishop of Damaun have each contributed Rs. 2,000

A DRUNKARD'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner concluded the inquiry into the death of Purbati Juna who died owing to his being knocked down by a private victoria on the night of the 26th ultimo. The circumstances have already been stated in these columns. The jury returned a verdict that whilst drunk in the street, the deceased was knocked down by a gharry driven by Mukun Daya and received injuries which were not, according to medical evidence sufficient to cause death; that there was not sufficient evidence to determine the exact cause of death.

A GIRL RUN OVER BY CART.

At an inquest held yesterday, touching the death of Bhagubai a Hindu girl, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The girl was removing pieces of coal from behind a passing cart at Ghorapdeo on Wednesday last, when her foot slipped and another cart which was following ran over her. She died in the hospital subsequently.

An Ernaculam message says:—

The Durbar have ordered the Dewan Peishkar to acquire the site lying north-west of the railway station extending in area about 46 acres and 20 cents for the location of the proposed oil factory of Messrs. Tata and Sons.

It is reported that an order for supply of one and half million tons of cocoanut oil has been placed with the local merchants by the Government.

(Continued from Column 5.)

China—1 case (two hundred tins) cigarettes. The D. S. P., Chanda—1 lot buck skins. the Chief of Kurunwar—Books (Indian.) The Dewan, Rajpipla State—1 parcel Books. The Chief of Jath—1 box books. Mrs. Turner, Dharwar—5 cases Tobacco and bidis. Hon. Sec., B.W.W.A., Shanghai—1,005 flannel shirts 961 khaki shirts, 282 silk shirts, 129 silk vest shirts, 130 silk drawers, 149 under-drawers, 176 flannel vests Hon. Sec. B.W.W.A., Shanghai—4 flannel drawers, 1,260 pairs, socks, 23 pairs mittens, 192 mufflers 5 helmets, 5 pairs gloves,1 stretcher blanket, 5 cotton kimones 2 ambulance pillows, 2 "cotton bed jackets, 9 bath towels, 3 cholera belts, 10 dusters, 34 flannel bed-jackets, 15 Canton night shirts 11 handkerchiefs, 25 nurses' aprons.

The following have contributed Books, papers and Magazines:—A. R. Bennett Esq., Palanpur Branch, Dharwar Branch, Junagadh Branch, Satara Branch, Kurduwadi Branch, The Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation Bombay, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, The Administrator, Palitana State, The Manager, "Madras Mail," Madras, Mrs. Hunt, Ahmednagar, Mrs. West, Hubli, Mrs. Searle, Sehore, Mr. Barve, Jalgaon, Rajkot Branch, Sholapur Branch, Wadhwan Branch, Station Master, Baroda, Gohilwad Branch, The Y. M. C. A. Bombay, Mr. Talpade D., Bombay, The Political Agent, Dabhoda, The Chief of Sangli, The Chief of Jath, The Administrator, Porbandar, The Commandant, Zob Military Sanatorium, Hon. Sec. Castle Rock, Ratnagiri Branch.

CORPORATION AS IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES.

TRUST APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO DRAFT REPRESENTATION.

A special meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday when the Municipal Corporation's representation to Government for the purpose of taking over the duties of the Trust was considered in detail. It was stated in the letter, after enumerating the causes, which led to the constitution of the Trust, that plague still remained, but the Municipal Health Department had given sufficient proof of its capacity to keep the disease under control, and it was now regarded as one of the ordinary endemic diseases. There had been a great deal of controversy whether the retention of a separate body was necessary, and there was also a growing desire throughout the country for development of self-government and Government had recognised its reasonableness. The request was not for new rights, but that the temporary assignment of a part of their functions to a separate body should cease to exist. The Corporation now desired that the analogy between the Trust and the Glasgow Improvement Trust, which the Government had represented as a precedent for creating the Trust, should be made more complete by the appointment of the Corporation as Improvement Trustees. The letter then referred to the financial loss sustained by the Corporation on account of the creation of a separate body and agreed to carry out the Parel Road Scheme provided they received the promised subscription from Government. In conclusion the fervent hope was expressed that the Corporation's request would be acceded to by the Government at an early date.

There was a good deal of desultory discussion on the letter.

The Chairman said it was better that they should proceed in the direction on the right lines than fritter away their resources in small schemes. That was the reason of their big street schemes.

TRUST "FRITTERING AWAY ITS RESOURCES."

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said the Improvement Trust was frittering away its resources on streets, and was not willing to spend its money in the demolition of slums. They had spent much money in making new roads, but not in the interest of the health of the city.

The Chairman then proposed that a committee be appointed for drafting a representation to Government and the motion was adopted. The Chairman then proposed a committee, including himself, to which Sir Dinshaw moved an amendment that the Chairman's name be omitted from the committee. The amendment was negatived, and the original proposition adopted.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECIEVED DURING MAY

The following subscriptions and gifts for the month of May are gratefully acknowledged by the Secretaries:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 12,83,325-13-11; Western India Turf Club Rs. 30,000; Per Treasury Officer, Broach Rs. 50; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff Rs. 57; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji (15th instalment) Rs. 1,000; Cutch Branch Rs. 1,000; Porbandar State Rs. 200; H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur Rs. 2,000; Byculla Club (32nd instalment) Rs. 250; East Khandesh Branch Rs. 1,126-15-8; Mrs. Strelley Rs. 5; Lieut.-Col. Read, R. A. M. C. Rs. 50; A soldier in Cumballa Hospital Rs. 2; Western India Turf Club (Red Cross Account) Rs 600; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji (Red Cross Account) Rs. 200; Mr. A. J. Billimoria (Red Cross Account) Rs. 50; Health Dept. Staff, Bombay Municipality (25th instalment) Rs. 300; Jhalawad Branch Rs. 1,000; Half Proceeds Cinema Entertainment, Broach Rs. 29-4; Barsi Light Railway Employees Anna War Fund (30th instalment) Rs. 90; A Pensioner, as a mark of gratitude to Government) Rs. 40; Canjee Mansi and Co., Rs. 25; Mr. S. P. Mehta Rs. 10; Mr. Doongersey Chapsi Rs. 15; The Chief of Jasdan Rs. 738-5; Per Honorary Presidency Magistrate Court, Dadar Rs. 25; Anonymous (Red Cross Account) Rs. 50; Anonymous Rs. 35; A Bridge Winner Rs. 76; Proceeds sale of Fancy Work per Mrs. Williamson" Rs. 361-8; Electrical Engineer, Bhatghar Rs. 5; Mr. M. K. Ghandi Rs. 5; Lieut.-Col. R. S. Pottinger Rs. 105; Lonavle Branch Rs. 50; Half proceeds Fete at Matheran per Mrs. Neville G. Hunt Rs. 2,096; Captain J. O'Brien, Baghdad Rs. 48-8; Total Rs. 13,25,921-6-7.

Ahmedabad Branch—479 kit bags, 12 pyjama suits, 2 trousers, 16 capcovers, 7 pairs stocking-tops, 2 mufflers, 87 pillow cases, 307 handkerchiefs, Bijapur Branch—Seo and Papad, 1 case condiments, Broach Branch—132 handkerchiefs, 2 pyjamas, 120 kit bags, 120 property bags, 120 wallets, 100 belts, Bina Branch—Beetle-nut 9,700 bidis, Cutch Branch—157 pyjamas, 100lbs. Chutney, 500 chocolams, 14lbs. snuff, 6 Jug-me-tights, Godhra Branch—302 pieces pyjamas, 116 pairs pyjamas, 36 shirts, 8 pairs socks, 4 helmets, Gohilwad Branch—174 dozen sheets, 11 dozen and 9 sleeping suits, 16 dozen shirts, 72 dozen handkerchiefs, Junagadh Branch—6 pairs socks, Karwar Branch—90 shirts, 24 pyjamas, Palanpur Branch—5,000 bidis, 4 pairs stocking-tops, 10 cholera belts, 4 pairs socks, Rajkot Branch—200 pyjamas, 412 pillow cases, 6 pairs socks, Ratnagiri Branch—180 shirts, 144 kurtas, 108 pairs drawers, 204 towels, 50 kit bags, 50 pillow cases, 72 dusters, vegetable seeds, Mrs. Nissim, Jamnagar—Gramaphone records, Kumari Saheb, Limbdi—100,000 bidis, 500 chocolams, 2 maunds 20 seers snuff, The Rani of Jamkhandi—6 cases of Masala, Mrs. Hiramath Jalgaon—Vadya and Papad, 11 packages of chillams, fried rice etc. Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik Belgaum—2 cases shoes, 1 cilvada 51 cases comforts, 13 H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira—1 case Books 1 parcel books, Hon. Amecorie P. O.—3 pairs socks, Sec. British Amecorie P. C.—3 pairs socks, Sec. British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay—75 Bibles 400 New Testaments, Miss Gibb, Allahabad —3 packets cigarettes, 4 dozen cum-covers, 3 cholera belts, 4 pairs socks 2 packets cards, The Oxford Mission, Barisal—42 Mustia Kurtas, 6 pyjamas, 4 trousers (extra) Miss MacDonald, E. Kandesh—8 cotton blankets 2 woolen 1 basket papads and dadoes Mrs. Gittings, Jubbulpore—108 shirts, 17 dusters, 51 handkerchiefs, Central Prison, Ahmedabad —1 parcel buttons, Mrs. Weston, Bombay—2 dozens handkerchiefs, 1 dozen pyjama cords, 2 Testaments, 4 reels khaki thread, 1 set chessmen, H. H. the IV. Princess of Burma Bombay—6 pairs pyjamas, Meherjee Esq., Agra —99 buck skins, The Dewan, Chhota Udepur State—Books (Indian) Mrs. J. B. Barley,

(Continued in Column 6.)

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contribution which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be re urned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written 'legible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are request-d not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter inic any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desir able to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Saturday, 8th June, 1918.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

We are afraid we cannot congratulate the Hon. Mr. Sastri on his address as President of the Bombay Educational Conference. Local educational questions have been ignored throughout his address and it might, for the matter of that, as well have been delivered at Lucknow or Lahore. We do not wish to hold Mr. Sastri responsible for this; for, at the outset of his address he confessed that his educational experience was confined to the Madras Presidency. But we can find no excuse whatever for his perfunctory treatment of the question of national education which is sweeping over the country, from one end to the other. He seems to hold that private bodies cannot satisfactorily perform what is really a function of the State, though he seems to welcome experiments like *Gurukul* of Haradwar and *Shanti Niketan* of Bolpur. A few lines below he contends that India is a poor country and he favours dissemination of education through the agency of private bodies, as it is an impossible task for Government to educate the whole nation. We are not concerned to show the apparent inconsistencies in Mr. Sastri's attitude, but does he know *why* there is a need for national education in India? In other countries, the view-point both of Government and the people is national. But here, in India, the "marked attitude of suspicion," of Government, in Mr. Sastri's own words, and the denial of the rights of citizenship to teachers have made the establishment of a national system of education a necessary and desirable thing. "National education means an education built by the nation for the nation, intended to sub-serve national aims and national needs and to make real and, work out in practice, the ideals of the nation." If Mr. Sastri honestly believes that national ideals are subserved by the Government system of education, we have nothing to say. But his chief ground of complaint is that teachers are made to lead the lives of truncated citizens. He himself quotes the left-handed treatment of the Tinnevely Hindu College and pleads strongly for greater freedom to teachers. Precisely because this freedom is denied both to the teachers and the taught, the movement of national education has been started. Its aim is not to fill in gaps here and there, as advised by Mr. Sastri, but to establish a separate and independent rival system, and when our educational system becomes national in its aims and ideals, it will be absorbed in it and not till then. No one seems to have a better and more lively sense of the educational evils we are suffering from—the anxiety to keep all the higher and directing posts in the hands of Europeans—than Mr. Sastri. His plea for the Indianisation of the Educational Services deserves the earnest consideration of Government. He seems, however, to have an exaggerated idea of the utility of commissions and he has suggested one to consider educational questions. From the experience we have had of commissions we are not inclined to favour this proposal, specially because it serves as an excuse for Government to postpone all intervening reforms till the report is out. Commissions can no longer be regarded as a healing remedy for our ills.

Mr. Sastri did well to combat the idea that higher education should be entirely self-supporting and his references to the endeavours of Mr. Fisher to throw open the highest education to the poorest in the land, by a graduated system of scholarships were apt and apposite. But we do not think they will make any impression on Government, who seem to be mortally afraid of the spread of higher education. We are in a curious condition as to secondary education. Government seem to feel that they have done their duty by establishing what goes by the name of a model school in every District. They have limited the number of admissions in every school, Government or aided. In the whole of this Presidency, there are only four high schools conducted by the local bodies and Government have set their face decidedly against any more municipal high schools. The question of Anglo-Vernacular board schools has been on the anvil for the last decade and the Bombay Government have the matter still under consideration. In other parts of the world, the rulers seem to be anxious for the spread of their own language. But our Government, whose views on education are coloured by political bias, seem to be afraid of teaching English to Indians. Mr. Sastri is known for his advocacy of the conscience clause and we trust Government will see their way to adopt and enforce it. Any special concessions enjoyed by the missionaries to the detriment of indigenous schools deserve to be withdrawn. Government have had a sad experience of some of the foreign missions in India, of late.

"Efficiency" has been responsible for the death of many schools and colleges in India. India is admittedly a very poor country and it cannot afford to accept the costly Western systems. We doubt very much whether it is really healthy for children accustomed to squat all their lives, to sit upright, wedged between a Dudley desk and seat for six hours a day. Cannot a simplified system be found, suited to Indian conditions? The day is still distant when there will be compulsory primary education in the land. A definite limit has been put upon secondary education. Higher education is a luxury of the rich. We cannot have more than forty engineers a year. We have only one Medical College, Veterinary College, Law School and Technical School. We cannot congratulate Government on the educational equipment and output. They must change their attitude towards private professional colleges and welcome every effort, in whatever direction, to meet the educational needs of the people. They must go in for a bold programme of board and municipal high schools and even colleges. If they cannot spend money themselves, they can have no objection to induce others to spend their money. In this connection, the appointment of honorary organisers seems to be advisable. It would be false economy to arrest the progress of education during the times of war. In England itself, where surely there is every need of economy, money is being lavishly spent on education. We cannot pretend to be wiser in this matter than the English nation. Education has the first claim on the assets of the nation and no country solicitous of its all-round progress can neglect its claims with impunity.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Willingdon War Hospital and the Women's Branch Depot, on Thursday morning.

Major and Mrs. Halliday have arrived at Government House.

Notes of the Day.

Debt to British Mariners.

It is well that the Allied people should now and then be reminded of the debt which they owe to the British Navy and Merchant Marine. Speaking at the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland last week, Admiral Jellicoe paid a glowing tribute to the sailors of the Navy and the men of the Merchant Marine. While the services of the former cannot be sufficiently valued, the sacrifices of the latter have been not less valuable. These men, as Admiral Jellicoe said, "had gallantly enabled the Britons to be better fed and clothed and live in greater comfort than any belligerent or neutral." And this has been possible because, "in spite of submarimism and even worse, enemy outrages at sea, no man had flinched and no ship had been delayed for a crew."

An Impossible Alliance.

According to a message to the "Daily Mail" from Tokio, Premier Terauchi, interviewed, emphatically declared that "such a contingency as the German-Japanese alliance was impossible." He was aware of no change, he added, in the Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. So far as the Allied people are concerned, there was, of course, no occasion for this assurance, but that the Japanese Premier should have deemed it necessary to make it is an evidence of the machinations of the enemy to bring about a split in the Allied camp. His intrigues cannot succeed, for the Prussian danger is now everywhere realised to be a world-danger. As Premier Terauchi said, "the future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as the future of Great Britain."

Aspirations of Young India.

Writing in the American journal, the "Seven Arts Magazine," Lala Lajpat Rai thus analyses the aspirations of Young India:

> What Young India loves is virile, masculine song that refers to the glories of the past, laments the weakness of the present and exhorts in compelling words to action for the upbuilding of the future. It delights their pride to be told with proofs that ancient India was great in peace as well as in war. Many young Hindus are devoting their time and attention to the translation and exposition of ancient Hindu works on government, law, medicine, hygiene, architecture, chemistry and other positive sciences. This fills them with self-respect and stimulates them to work for equally notable achievements in the present.

Reform with Young India is not mere revival, but building on the foundation of the past as well as of the present the fabric of the future that will reflect glory on the country.

Co-operative Registrars in Conference.

According to our Simla correspondent, proposals are under consideration for holding a conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies in that hill station towards the close of the rains. The object of the Conference is to advise the Government of India in disposing of the report of the Committee on Cooperation. The Committee submitted its report about three years ago and Government have still been "considering" it. Now that this period of gestation is to end, we trust their final decision on it will be based on the realisation that, in common with everything else, the cooperative world has also moved considerably during the last three years.

A Popular Movement.

The most reactionary recommendations of the Committee on Cooperation are calculated, if given effect to, to make the cooperative movement, even more than it is at present, a State department. The Registrars who will meet in conference at Simla will, we hope, impress on the Government the fact which has been brought home to them in their own part of the country, that co-operators everywhere have realised that thus the movement cannot attain its natural development and are determined to see that its further growth is directed on right lines, that is, by making the movement, what it should be, a democratic movement, alike in its aims, constitution and working. Already in the Central Provinces, the movement is practically directed and controlled by a federation of cooperative institutions under an elected Governor and a movement is on foot in Bombay to start a similar organisation.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL RE-MARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1, 3-45 p.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 7.

Lady Randolph Churchill was married today at the Paddington Registry Office to Lieutenant Porch. Those present included Mr. Winston Churchill, the bride's son.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

TOTAL EXCEEDS TWELVE CRORES.

BENGAL STILL AHEAD.

Following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan as known up to 3 p.m. on Friday, the 7th instant, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	5,99,75,600
Bombay	2,79,54,800
United Provinces	1,02,20,400
Madras	98,04,000
Punjab	47,86,400
Minor Administrations	36,99,500
Burma	30,95,400
Central Provinces	10,43,100
Bihar & Orissa	8,29,900
Assam	20,500
Total Rs.	12,14,29,600

MYSORE'S EFFORTS TO HELP THE WAR.

MAHARAJA'S APPEAL TO SUBJECTS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, June 7.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has issued a message to his subjects pointing out the tremendous conflict in which the Empire is engaged in the cause of liberty and righteousness and stating that both men and money are urgently needed and the help which they would give must be commensurate with the magnitude of the occasion and the position and prestige of Mysore.

As regards men, the message alludes to his Highness' pleasure to notice that over 1,000 men have joined the colours during the last few months but owing to the prolongation of the war it was necessary to redouble the efforts and materially augment the flow of recruits. His Highness calls upon the people to come forward in large numbers to join the Army and thus maintain the fair name of Mysore.

As regards pecuniary help, after alluding to the help rendered, the message states that his Highness had directed investment of 30 lakhs in the Second War Loan and states he has every confidence that his people would render substantial assistance to the Empire by generously subscribing to it and thus give practical proof of that spirit of loyalty which has always animated them in the past.

INDIAN WAR MEMORIAL.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF ARRANGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 7.

The "Pioneer" understands arrangements for the establishment of the Indian War Memorial are making satisfactory progress and there has been a generous response to appeals made for articles suitable for the museum which, it is intended, to form. It is hoped that it may be possible to open the museum in the temporary quarters in the fort at Delhi next cold weather.

LONG AND HEAVY AERIAL ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE.

POWDER MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 31.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 7.

The "Telegraaf's" Flushing and frontier correspondents report long and heavy aerial attack on Zeebrugge last night. A great explosion was heard at one o'clock in the morning and was attributed to the blowing up of the powder magazine. The entire surroundings quivered and the sky was brilliantly lit up. High flames were observed. Similar occurrences were observed from the Ramsgate cliffs.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ACTION IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1, 2-10 a.m
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says the general opinion is that the enemy action is imminent. Reinforcements have arrived from Russia and their artillery which was sent to the western front has been returned. There is every sign of formidable concentration of men and material.

Emperor Karl visited the front and presided at a Privy Council.

The Irrawaddy River on account of floods breached the bund at Myitkyina on Wednesday night flooding the bazar and the lower parts of the town.

ENEMY BEING PRESSED BACK.

OPERATIONS EAST OF SAMPIGNY.

FRENCH POSITION NORTH OF AISNE IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6. 4-35 p. m.,
Recd. 9-30 a. m., June 7.

A French communiqué says, east of Sampigny last night we continued to press back the enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise and we took a hundred prisoners. North of the Aisne, we appreciably improved our positions north and west of Hantebraye taking fifty prisoners. There was rather lively cannonading especially in the regions of Longpont, Veuilly-Poterie and west of Rheims.

ENEMY'S MULTIPLIED EFFORTS AT PROGRESS FAIL.

ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE OISE FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6, 3-35 a.m.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 7.

A French communiqué says the enemy during the day at different points multiplied their efforts to accentuate the progress but were repulsed everywhere losing heavily. This attempt to cross the Oise in the direction of Montalagachi completely failed. Our counter-attacks north of the Aisne recovered all the ground which the enemy had for the moment occupied. We took 150 prisoners near Vingre.

The Germans made progress somewhat in the wood in the region of Longpont, but were driven back, leaving prisoners. Our positions everywhere else were maintained.

Airmen were active on the 4th. They dropped seventeen tons of projectiles on concentrations of troops, whom they dispersed. Fourteen tons were dropped on the night of the 4th, on various stations. Four enemy machines were felled and two captive balloons set on fire. An enemy aeroplane with four motors and a crew of eight was captured on June 1st.

ATTACKS NEAR LOCRE REPULSED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6, 9-30 p.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 7.

A British communiqué says the French repulsed local attacks in the neighbourhood of Locre.

BRITISH REPEL SEVERAL RAIDS.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN STRATIELE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6, 12-35 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

A British communiqué says the enemy again attempted a raid south-west of Morlancourt which was repulsed with loss. Another party rushed a post in the neighbourhood of Boyelles and two British are missing. We repulsed attempted raids northward of Lens, northward of Bethune and eastward of the Nieppe forest, inflicting casualties.

Hostile artillery was active in Stratiele sector.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE BETWEEN OURCQ AND MARNE.

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7, 2-10 a.m.
Reld. 4-20 p.m., June 7.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Isolated actions continued during the day at several points. Our troops supported by tanks made progress and took prisoners west of Longpont.

An attack by the French and the British between the Ourcq and the Marne advanced the line a kilometre in the region of Neuilly-Lapoterie, taking 270 prisoners. The Germans between the Marne and Rheims delivered a series of local attacks. A violent attempt at Champlat completely failed.

Farther north the Germans captured the village of Brigny and the hill southward. The British counter-attacked and recaptured the hill. We also recovered little ground which the Germans took in the morning south-west of Sainte-Euphraise. Nothing noteworthy occurred elsewhere.

Nineteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down or forced to descend on the 5th June. Twenty-five tons of explosives were dropped during the night on the enemy zone.

EXTENSIVE RAIDS BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

DUMPS, RAILWAY STATIONS ETC., BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7, 12-50 a.m.
Recd. 4-20 p. m., June 7.

In the communiqué with regard to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says: We dropped twenty tons of bombs on the 5th June on targets including dumps, railways and billets, also on the Armentieres and Roye railway stations and the Zeebrugge seaplane base. The long-distance daylight bombing machines heavily attacked the railway station and the barracks at Treves, the railway station at Metz-Sablons and the railways at Karthaus. All returned.

We brought down seven hostile machines and drove down three during the day. Four British are missing. At night the bombing machines dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the St. Quentin, Busigny, Cambrai and Armentieres railway stations. All returned. The long distance bombing machines the same night dropped five tons of bombs with good results on the Metz-Sablons railway station and the Thionville railway sidings. On the morning of the 6th June we heavily attacked the Coblenz railway station and good bursts were observed on the rail line. All the machines returned.

INTENSE CANNONADING IN DIXMUDE AND MERCKEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

A Belgian communiqué says there was somewhat intense cannonading in the regions of Dixmude and Merckem.

ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S TRIBUTE TO MERCHANT MARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1, 1-25 a.m.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 7.

Admiral Jellicoe speaking at the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland at the Albert Hall said the spirit of the men of the Fleet on the occasion of the battle even surpassed his high expectations. He paid a tribute to the men of the merchant marine, who had gallantry enabled the Britons to be better fed and clothed and live in greater comfort than any beligerent or neutral.

In spite of submarinism and even worse the enemy outrages at sea no man had flinched and no ship had been delayed for crew. It was computed that 12,500 seamen had been murdered by the enemy.

He said German barbarities including the sinking of passenger ships and attacking hospitals on land would not be forgotten when peace conditions were considered. We should then possess the power to exert iron pressure on the Central Powers through the undiminished command of the sea. Our control of raw materials should be applied against these outrages as well as setting off any territorial gains the enemy might enjoy when peace was made.

AMERICA'S MAN-POWER.

280,000 TO BE CALLED IN JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31, 12-20 p.m.
WASHINGTON, May 31.
Recd. 12 noon, June 7.

280, 000 men will be called up in June.

U. S. ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

LARGEST ON RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1, 10-35 a.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 7.

The House of Representatives has passed the largest army appropriation bill in the history of the United States carrying twelve billion forty-two million dollars and authorising the President to call to military service all men who can be trained and equipped.

A telegram from New York says that Julius Kahn, a member of the Congress committee on military affairs says 1,300 aeroplanes have been sent to France mostly in the past month.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31, 7-10 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, June 7.

Reuter learns that the British and the German Governments have agreed upon the bases of discussion on the prisoner questions and the British delegates will shortly proceed to The Hague. Most probably arrangements similar to those made with Germany will be adopted regarding Turkey and Bulgaria.

KRONSTADT CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1, 7-0 a.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 7.

The newspapers "Pravda" states that Germans have seized and fortified some of the forts at Kronstadt.

ENGLISH RACING.

GAINSBOROUGH WINS THE DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 7.

The result of the Derby is as follows:—

GAINSBOROUGH	1
BLINK	2
TRECLARE	3

Thirteen ran. Won by one and a half lengths, two lengths.

Betting at the start. 13 to 8 on Gainsborough, 100 to 8 against Blink, 20 to 1 against Treclare.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 7.

The second Bombay Educational Conference reassembled to-day at 3 p.m. in the Kriloskar Theatre under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. Among those present were Dr. Mehta, Principal Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Upasani, the Hon. Mr. Pandit of Nagpur, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Rao Bahadur Kolhatkar and Professors Limaye, Kale and Bhate. The resolutions presented for discussion were previously thoroughly discussed in the meetings of the Subjects Committee which all delegates were asked to attend yesterday afternoon and this morning.

Three resolutions were first put from the chair and carried unanimously. The first of these was one congratulating the Bombay Government and the Mon. Mr. Patel on having passed the Compulsory Elementary Education Bill for Municipal areas. The second recommended to the Government the immediate introduction of the teaching of English as an optional subject in the higher standards of full primary schools. The third recommended that the option should be given to candidates for the Matriculation Examination to answer question in subjects other than the English language through their venaculars.

The next resolution moved by Professor Bhate was to the following effect:—"This Conference welcomes all efforts made by the various communities backward in point of education to educate themselves and rise to the level of the more educated classes and calls upon Government and other educational agencies to give them special encouragement by way of scholarships and free student. ship." Mr. Mane of Belgaum supported the resolution and mentioned the efforts made by the Lingayats, Marathas and Malis in this direction.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The next resolution was as follows:—"That it is necessary to establish different types of higher primary schools in which the curricula shal take into account local needs and conditions."moved by Professor Limaye and seconded and supported by Messrs. Gogate of Miraj and Principal Dr. Mann respectively.

The next resolution considered by the Conference called upon all Municipalities to take immediate advantage of the Elementary Education Act of the Hon. Mr. Patel and prayed Government to increase educational grants in order to enable Municipality to introduce it into their areas. The resolution also requested Government to enact similar legislation for rural areas and the City of Bombay. It was moved by Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar. The resolution was seconded by Professor Kanitakar and passed unanimously.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Then the Hon. Mr. Upasani moved and Mr. Sabnis seconded the resolution pressing upon the attention of the Government the urgent need of substantially raising the scale of salaries of teachers in primary schools.

The next resolution dealing with female education expressed the opinion of the Conference that there should be a complete secondary school for the education of girls and schools in each district with curricula suited to their special requirements and prayed Government to aid liberally all attempts on the lines of the Indian Womens' University and the Seva Sadan. The resolution was moved by Professor Karve in an eloquent and earnest speech.

Professor Karve finally made an earnest appeal to Government not to delay the establishment of schools on any account but to take the first step immediately. The resolution was spoken to by Mrs. Namjoshi, Miss Amery and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and passed unanimously.

MORE BOMBING RAIDS.

ZEEBRUGGE, OSTEND AND BRUGES.

SEAPLANES' ENCOUNTER IN NORTH SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7. 12-35 a. m.,
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 7.

The Admiralty states that eight bombing raids were carried out between June 3rd, and 5th, on Zeebrugge, Ostend, Bruges and Thorout railway station. Large quantities of heavy bombs were dropped. We destroyed two enemy machines, and drove down three in air fighting. Our British machine is missing.

A squadron of large seaplanes carried out a long reconnaissance in the North Sea and engaged a large hostile formation and shot down two enemy machines. Two of ours while returning were forced to alight owing to engine trouble close to the Dutch coast. They have been interned.

BOMBING OF BRITISH HOSPITAL.

HOW THE BOCHES BOMBED IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1, 6-30 a.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 7.

Correspondents at Headquarters describing the bombing of a British hospital on the Corpus Christi morning mentioned by Reuter's correspondent yesterday, say the German airmen lit a flare to make sure of the target. A bomb smashed the upper storey of the hospital. Timbers and masonry crashed into the lower floors killing and burying patients including an officer who was undergoing an operation.

The doctor describing the scene says nothing more terrible could be imagined than nurses and surgeons gathered round an unconscious patient all being buried in ruins and killed. Almost immediately, the whole hospital wing was ablaze. The staircase to an adjoining building was destroyed and patients here had to be rescued by ladders. While the rescue work was in progress another raider dropped five bombs in the vicinity but fortunately without doing harm. Then a long-range gun started shelling the adjoining village and several Waacs were killed in the shelter. The bombed hospital stood in an isolated conspicuous position and no military establishments were near.

ANOTHER AIR-RAID ON A HOSPITAL.

IN SPITE OF DISTINCT RED CROSS MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31, 10-20 p.m
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in a message dated yesterday says the Germans bombed another hospital inflicting numerous casualties. The scene of the latest attack was the neighbourhood of a little town many miles from the front. It is an isolated group of buildings and has been a hospital since the outbreak of the war. Upon the roof of every wing the Red Cross was painted. Bombing occurred at half past twelve on Wednesday night. The weather was very fine and clear and the landscape was flooded with moonlight. Four bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity of the hospital from machines flying at a low altitude. The fifth fell on one of the wings in which a number of staff were sleeping and in the operating room of which an officer was undergoing a surgical treatment. The explosion wrecked the building burying many people.

MORE GERMAN ROGUERY.

HOLLAND BEING PREVENTED FROM SECURING SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6, 2 p.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 7.

Reuter learns that the Germans are doing everything possible to prevent Holland securing supplies which the Allies have placed at her disposal consequent on taking over the Dutch shipping. For instance, in connection with the offer made for the steamer Kennemerland to go to Holland with supplies on the condition that another vessel sails from Holland, Germany actually refused to allow any Dutch merchant sea traffic to continue. Thus owing to German threats the Dutch Government have had to prohibit all Dutch vessels going to the sea except the sailing ships and fishing vessels. The Allies pay good rates for the Dutch vessels taken over but Germany refuses to allow any seaborne trading thereby not only ruining the Dutch ship-owners but endeavouring to starve the Dutch population.

EMIGRATION BILL.

PERSONNEL OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-50 p.m., May 31.
Recd. 12 noon, June 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hewins, moving the second reading of the Emigration Bill based on the recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission and the Empire Settlement Committee said it established a central emigration authority of seventeen or eighteen members including the High Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and a limited number of unofficial members, some of them ladies. Advice and financial assistance would be given to emigrants.

There would also be administrative control of passage brokers. passage brokers' agents, and those engaged in selling passages to intending emigrants. Mr. Hewins predicted that the Bill would enable the mother country and the Dominions to co-operate in the best possible use of man-power of the Empire after the war.

SECOND READING PASSED.

MR. HEWIN'S ON IMPERIAL POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31, 7-10 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 7.

The second reading of the Emigration Bill was passed after discussion in which the Bill was considerably criticised.

Mr. Hewins replying said it would be within the province of the statutory body to suggest that emigrants should choose some portion of the British Empire. The Government did not wish to forbid emigration, but did wish to encourage an Imperial policy and the building up of the Empire.

LEAVE IN FRENCH ARMY.

SUSPENDED EXCEPT IN CASE OF ILLNESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1, 10-35 a.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 7.

M Clemenceau in a circular suspends all leave except in the case of illness.

GERMAN-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

PREMIER TERAUCHI ON IMPOSSIBLE CONTINGENCY

"A MENACE TO FUTURE OF JAPAN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7 a.m. June 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., June 7.

A message to the "Daily Mail" from Tokio dated May 25, says: Premier Terauchi interviewed, emphatically declared that such a contingency as the German-Japanese alliance was impossible. He was aware of no change in the Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. The future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as to the future of Great Britain. If the German power in the Far East could not be broken then the future of Japan would be seriously menaced. What the present Japanese Government had done for the Allies since its appointment proved his contention. He was filled with admiration for what the British people had done since the war in the formation of the great Army. Their achievements were positively wonderful.

Asked for his opinion on the progress of the war, Premier Terauchi said the outstanding fact was that the great German drive was broken and their violent onslaughts arrested.

Count Terauchi concluded reiterating his admiration for the unprecedented war effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people. He had every faith in the final vindication of the principle for which in common they were all fighting.

CUBA'S RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31, 12-20 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, June 7.

The President of Cuba has authorised the expenditure of 600,000 dollars annually for the Cuban Red Cross activities in Europe, and 2,400,000 dollars are allocated for the aid of civilians in the war zone and relations of the killed and incapacitated soldiers.

NEUTRALISING ENEMY'S ATTEMPT.

ALLIES' FINE PERFORMANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

The "Pioneer" special cables says:—

The Germans selected the Rheims-Soissons sector as likely to have been denuded of troops for the northern front. An experimental wide attack was delivered, which converged on a narrower front as the fighting developed. Reserves were then brought up from sixty miles behind to press the advantage gained. The attack once declard was soon met and after the initial retirement reserves arrived in regular scheduled time in four days and the German advance was checked. This is a fine performance on the part of the Allies neutralising the enemy's attempt at a surprise. The attempt to smash forward was successful against this line only to the point where equal forces were met. New troops were brought up apparently to continue the attack. Although we may lose more ground the element of surprise is eliminated. The fight is now a straight one with the Allies doing well, holding German attacks, and counterattacking. One division held the line against the Germans for hours whilst the force withdrew. This was a great performance and fooled the enemy for a long time.

LATEST CABLES.

SECOND PLACE OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE ENDS.

ENEMY ADVANCE BROUGHT TO A STAND STILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 8.

The battle news yesterday makes it clear that the second phase of the grand German offensive has ended. The great attacks on Noyon-Rheims line which began on the 27th May have been replaced by local fighting in isolated sectors and the Germans therein so far from gaining fresh ground have lost some and for at least two days their general advance has been brought to "standstill."

The French indeed appear to have taken the initiative and continue to press back enemy groups. French experts declare that the arrival of the French reserves is responsible for the present equilibrium which, however, they do not expect to remain permanently. Their views differ widely on the question of when and where the Germans will make a fresh effort, but they agree in confidence that the scope for surprise tactics on the part of the enemy is being more and more restricted.

It is pointed out, the liveliness recently reported on other parts of the front must not be regarded as indicating that a blow is imminent there. It is more likely that the enemy having failed to break through as he hoped is now taking breath to collect his forces.

AIR-RAID ALARM IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 8.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 8.

An official message says: Twenty enemy aeroplanes were reported to be coming to Paris at eleven last night. They encountered a terrific barrage. Some bombs were dropped and it is reported that one person was killed and number wounded. All clear was sounded at 12-20 this morning.

A NON-BRAHMIN PROTEST AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

ADVICE FOR CONSULTING THE PUBLIC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 6.

At a meeting presided over by Mr. Chidambaram Pillay, a resolution protesting against Mrs. Besant's remarks against Dr Vardarajulu Naidu and some of those who opposed her resolution in the Provincial Conference at Conjeeveram and another to the effect that Mrs. Besant should consult the public before expressing her opinion as a leader relating to national affairs were passed.

A NEW ASYLUM FOR BURMA

UNDER CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 7.

According to the triennial report on the Burma Assylums for 1915-17 plans and estimates for the new asylum at Kekaing outside Rangoon have been prepared at a net estimated cost of 35 lakhs. This renders the scheme prohibitive in the present financial circumstances. A special committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. H. Thompson, Financial Commissioner, is at present considering the question of constructing a new asylum at a more moderate cost. In the meantime an extra accommodation is being made on the existing site at Rangoon to house the increasing number of inmates and improvement in lighting, water supply, sanitation, and establishment of the present Rangoon Asylum are being effected.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BICHPURI, June 7.

The engine and four wagons of 75 up goods train were derailed at about 21 hours on the 6th between Agra, Idga and Bichpuri. The fireman died of injuries and the driver and khallasi were injured. The passengers and mails are being transhipped. It is expected that the line will be cleared at 15 hours to-day.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The bay monsoon has strengthened. Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and local in Central India east and on west coast of the peninsula. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, east Punjab, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad.

The chief falls reported are:—Moulmein five inches, Tezpur two, Silchar three, Cherrapunji fifteen, Bogra one and a half, Purnea two and Simla one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bihar and north Bengal.

CABLES DELAYED IN TRANSIT.

Owing to cable delays a large part of Reuter's service from May 31st onwards was held up in transit. Some of these messages are now coming through and they are published as received, the date and time of despatch being given to enable their sequence to be followed.

SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1, 7-30 a.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 7.

Undiminished anxiety is felt regarding the strategic situation of the conflict which is developing into the second battle of the Marne of far greater intensity than the first. Newspapers frankly recognise the extraordinary nature of the German military feats, but point out that the Allies have the advantage to-day as compared with 1914. There is no question now of the war ending by a single stroke in the enemy's favour with the resources and the resolution of the whole Western civilisation confronting the Germans, while the abundant evidence that the morale of both armies and of the public in Great Britain and France is unshaken inspires confidence that the situation is in no way past retrieving.

Paris evening papers do not deny the extent of the danger, but are confident that the enemy's furious efforts to shake the positions on the flanks will fail. They expect shortly a change in the situation when the Germans in endeavouring to extend the battle-front will be forced to turn aside from the central objective to engage the Allied reserves, only a portion of which have hitherto been employed. The great mass of reserves have been placed in positions, which will enable them to make a violent counter-stroke.

Newspapers point out that there are mountain positions south of Reims and, if the railway is cut, it can be replaced by roads, while as regards the contingency of an advance on Paris by the easier Oise valley, the enemy has been forcibly checked at all points where he might attempt it.

ALLIES' SUPREME HEROISM IN HOLDING FLANKS.

The "Havas" correspondent at the French front says the Germans are ceaselessly bringing up reinforcements. Torrents of men, material and supplies are pouring along the roads and the railway. But the Allies have shown supreme heroism in holding the flanks, fighting for every foot of ground, launching repeated local counter-attacks and inflicting heavy losses. Numerous positions have been frequently taken and retaken and finally only given up when the grounds was strewn with German corpses. The correspondent says that the next two days should fix the character of the battle.

The "Nordeutsche Allegmeine Zeitung" says the Crown Prince's advance is closely related to the previous wedge driven towards Amiens, north of which Marshal Foch's main army is awaiting the revival of the offensive. Artillery battle is growing stronger in Picardy and Flanders and Artois. Who can say, asks the journal, whether Marshal Foch is right.

ENEMY PROGRESS ASTRIDE THE AISNE.

ATTACKS ON THE VALLEY OF THE OISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 31, 9 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day says: There is no sign of relaxation of the German pressure. The enemy on the right in spite of very gallant resistance was able to push out his line north and south of Soissons and astride the Aisne; in the centre his advanced parties are still making progress.

Along the whole front detachments of German infantry are steadily filtering through woods and along valleys whereever there is a weak spot in the thinly held French line. The roads are filled with refuges carrying household goods in vehicles of all descriptions. All wear brave faces and seem amused and interested by the sights.

The enemy has been able to maintain the daily progress by constantly feeding his front with fresh troops. Over forty German divisions have already been identified and a larger number must have been engaged. Heaviest fighting yesterday was along the valley of the Oise. Attacks and counter-attacks alternated across the valley from the east to the west.

A division attacking this morning dashed across the valley, recaptured Berzy-le-sec and pushed as far as Moyart on the east side of the river. The Germans counter-attacked in great strength and re-established the line after very bitter fighting.

Further south in the region of Hartennes another battle is raging and the Germans are supported by numerous tanks. Wherever there is a chance of success, we do not hesitate to counter-attack against superior numbers even though the utmost hope is to delay the enemy.

GALLANT ANGLO-FRENCH STAND IN FRONT OF REIMS.

On the extreme right the French and the British are gallantly holding the line in front of Reims. Yesterday the French stormed and captured a group of hills north of Reims on the bank of the Aisne known as the Courcy Horsemen. The French, later were driven out by a German counter-attack but achieved their object in gaining precious time.

One of the most memorable stories of the battle is of three French battalions which were surounded in the Ailette valley on the morning of the 27th May and cut off from the rest of the army. From the first their position was hopeless as they could neither be relieved nor helped. They sent a carrier pigeon saying they would fight to the last They must have held out for forty-eight hours and the last message received on the afternoon of the 28th repeated the assurance that they would fight to the end.

MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED.

FURTHER DETAILS OF LAST WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31, 9-0 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 7.

Following is the substance of the opinion of the British General Staff on the military situation.

On the 27th May, four German divisions attacked between Locre and Vormezeele and thirty on a thirty-five-mile front in the south. The latter front was held by three British and four French divisions. The French divisions were forced to retire and the British followed suit. The enemy crossed the Aisne with a little difficulty, though the French were able by eight the same morning to occupy their rear line with three divisions. This line commanded all the river crossings, nevertheless by the evening of the 27th, the enemy had advanced twelve miles. According to the latest information the Germans have now reached the Marne for a distance of about ten miles, between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans. The German object is to cut the Chalons-Paris line. Yesterday the enemy extended the front of the attack westwards as far as Noyon. Their early attacks here were repulsed, but the latest information this morning was that the new line ran almost direct from Noyon to Soissons.

CROWN PRINCE USES UP ALL RESERVES.

They are also said to be attacking east of Rheims. Our transport worked rapidly and we now have strong reserves ready to meet the enemy. There is reason to believe that the Germans will not be able to advance much further, but the situation must be serious for some days. The Crown Prince has now used up nearly all his reserves. As far as we know the reserves of the armies on the Crown Prince's right and left have not yet been used. These reserves could help in the present effort to a certain extent, but the bulk of the main German reserves are up north near Amiens. Probably when the enemy began this attack he did not know whether he would make it the main or a subsidiary offensive. However on this question it would be foolish at present to speculate.

The three main enemy objectives are the Channel ports, Paris and the separation of the British and the French armies, but it is impossible at present to tell for what objective he will use his main reserves.

As far as the question of the surprise is concerned we knew that the enemy was concentrating in Laon area and that it was possible that he might attack Chemin des Dames but it is true that until a day or two before the attack we had no definite information about this offensive. There had been trenches and gun emplacements in this area for months but no signs of actually new preparations.

GERMAN METHODS IN MASSING OF MEN.

The Germans are not unsing the artillery as we have done in the past. They break nearly all barbed wire with trench mortars and have elaborate arrangements for moving large masses of men to the front during the night, immediately preceding the attack showing wonderful organisation and discipline in this respect. All this makes our observation work very difficult; indeed the initial enemy success in these circumstances cannot be prevented. Moreover an additional disadvantage for the Allies is that they are fighting on the outer lines of a triangle, hence the enemy can move his reserves more rapidly than the Allies and, therefore, always has the advantage at the beginning of the attack.

The situation is now certainly very anxious not only because the Germans have advanced twenty-six miles in four days but still more because they have such very large reserves ready to be thrown in on any part of the front they like. On the other hand the attack in the present area is not as serious as it would be on the old British front as there is more room to manoeuvre on the present battlefront. It is estimated that the Germans used at least forty-five divisions in this attack. The American capture of Cantigny was remarkably well organised and carried out.

THE RETREAT FROM AILETTE

MORE A FRENCH MANOEUVRE THAN GERMAN SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 1, 4-55 a.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, said:—Our retreat from the Ailette line on the line north of Blerancourt and Epargny was far more of manouevre by the French than fresh success by the Germans. The German advance at Soissons left us an awkward salient exposed to a flank attack from the new German line between the Ailette and the Aisne. Consequently when the enemy pressure began, we retired gradually fighting rearguard actions to the new line of defence, inflicting the greatest possible loss. The operation which broadens the base of the enemy salient, was effected practically without casualties.

Our troops on the right of the enemy's main advance are stoutly holding the plateaux west of the Crise valley between Soissons and Hartennes. The Germans in the centre have not made serious progress in the last twelve hours. We are still holding firmly north and west of Rheims around which the Germans now hold almost a complete semi-circle. On the whole, the enemy has gained nothing of importance on the whole battlefield during past twelve hours. We are still holding in inferior numbers the enemy on the whole front.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S NARROW ESCAPE.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY A PATROL OF UHLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31, 3-30 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 7.

"The Times" Paris correspondent says that M. Clemenceau has just returned from the front, where he had a narrow escape. He had just left a certain point, where he had been surveying the positions with a general when a patrol of Uhlans dashed up. The general was killed and a number of the escort captured.

ZEAL FOR EXPEDITING SHIP-BUILDING IN U. S.

LAUNCHINGS AT PORT NEWARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 31, 3-30 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 7.

The zeal to expedite shipbuilding is illustrated by two launchings at Port Newark which are a new departure in steel ship construction. The vessels were made entirely of plates of shapes used in the construction of buildings and bridges. A hundred and fifty ships of this type have been ordered and all the parts have been standardised. It is expected that two or three vessels weekly will be produced from this yard.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

ONLY ONE PRESENT FROM LONDON TO BE ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 7.

Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming celebration of the silver wedding of their Majesties which is the first of such celebrations in the case of a reigning sovereign since George III. Their Majesties desiring that money should not be diverted from war purposes, have decided to accept only one personal present, namely, that from the citizens of London, but no ban is placed on celebrations not involving personal gifts. For example, Newfoundland is giving six thousand pairs of socks to the Queen to send to troops or to be used otherwise at her Majesty's discretion.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 6.

The name of the following British Officer appears in the Casualty List No. 670, Indian Expenditionary Forces:—

ACCIDENTLY DROWNED.

Lieut. Forrest, R.A.M.C.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Market for jute mill shares was steady and a fairly large volume of business was transacted, prices ruling stronger. There was not much enquiry for coal shares. In miscellaneous section Titaghur Paper was in request and advanced to Rs. 394. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 34-8; x.d.; Burrakur 40-8; Churulia 14-4; Gopalichuck 10; Raneegunge 42; Sowardih 15-12.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 265; Auckland (ord) 390; Clive (ord) 310; Fort William (ord) 320; Gourepore (ord) 825; Howrah (ord) 44-8, Hooghly (ord) 68; Kamarhatty (ord) 657; Kanknarrah (ord) 740; Kelvin (ord) 780; Kinnison (ord) 820; Lawrence (ord) 515; Landsdowne (ord) 354; Lothian (ord) 256; Northbrook (ord) 55-4; Reliance (ord) 38-8; Union (ord) 755.

Tea:—Singell 42.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22, Bihar Oil 44; Bengal Paper (ord) 95-8; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 49-8; Eastern Paint 11-4; Titaghur Paper (ord) 374; Kempas Rubber 8.25; Lunas 6.20; Nyalas 6.20; Sungie Patani 0.55.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to Rs. 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

INDIA'S MINIMUM DEMANDS.

(Continued from page 7.)

ernment and the people that made the skies so gloomy. She did not want to blame anybody but merely to analyse the situation.

Then the speaker referred to the Indian Defence Force. What became of the young men they had gathered week after week, more than 800,—had they disappeared? They were Home Rulers and most of them were energetic young men. It had been said that the men who ruled the country would defend the country.

They had three appeals—one from their King-Emperor, another from the Prime Minister and the third from the Viceroy. In answer to the appeal from the Premier nearly 30 of them sent a reply signed by the leading people in which they laid down certain statements which gave certain people great offence. They had said that they could not ask young men to fight for principles the application of which was denied to their own country. They (the signatories) went on to point out that a subject race could not fight with others with the heart and energy with which a free nation could fight for the freedom of itself. Let India feel that she was fighting for her own freedom as well as for the freedom of others. that she would have her place in the commonwealth of free nations under the British Crown, and then she would strain every nerve to fight by the side of England. Was that bargaining? In India they must tell the people that they were fighting for their own homes and not for the Belgians or the Montenegrins. Was not England fighting for her own colonies, too?

The greatest condemnation of the British rule in India was the killing in the hearts of so many Indians of that instinct of freedom which existed normally in the man who was free born—that sense that it was intolerable not to be ruled by one-self—and, unless that feeling was aroused they would not have a thorough response to the appeal of the Premier or the Viceroy. It was only by political reforms that would nerve the Indian nation and discharge its full work on behalf of the Empire. Hence they came face to face with the question of reforms again in connection with the war.

Home Rule Deputations.

Referring to the turning back of the Home Rule League deputations, Mrs. Besant said, it was not a question of turning back one deputation or another, but it was a question of forming round India an iron ring that India could not overstep; it meant that she should be shut off from the liberty-loving countries and be unable to put her case before them. Immediately after turning back the two Home Rule deputations a passport was granted to Dr. Nair, and they were all well acquainted with the history of the scandal. But although nobody in India believed all the lies spread broadcast by the correspondent of the "Madras Mail" and Lord Sydenham, the English nation was so ignorant about Indian affairs that they could not help being deceived. She might mention three nations as the liberty-loving nations. England Australia and America and no one from India could reach any of those countries without a reference back to India. There was a man, Mr. Jinrajadas, who wanted very much to go to Australia and applied for a passport and the Government of Madras gave way but the Government of India stood firm and did not grant the passport for they did not want outside free nations to know what was done in India at the present time.

America and India.

In spite of the restrictions placed in their way they knew that thousands of Americans had written to President Wilson asking him to take up the cause of India. The whole of America to-day had insisted that India should be given liberty, and they had succeeded in getting, through the iron ring, information to that effect. Why should they be cut off from the rest of the civilised world? As Mr. Syud Hossain said in Madras, India's cause was going by default in Great Britain. Was it tolerable that they should not be allowed to speak when the whole future of the country was being considered in Great Britain? Was that the way to treat India?

The speaker then related her experiences of the Censor who did not allow her telegram to reach Poona before about two days had passed. If they had such suspicion of her they had better lock her up and be done with it. It was more aggravating to be constantly insulted like that then being put in the jail. They ought not to make it so hard to her. When with their letters their telegrams had been interfered with, when they had Mr. Tilak's exclusion from the War Conference at Delhi, they were made to feel that in their own country they were hated and distrusted. They had no other country.

The Bombay Government therefore must be said to have done better than Madras. They had invited Mr. Tilak to the War Conference and in the Kaira case they had shown some sense and had given way. They had found that prestige was more raised by helping the poor than by raising the taxation. But they would not find such things in Madras; the Government there did not want them to help recruiting for the army. The people did not want to go out to recruit for the army attended with police spies. The Government did not want an educated class, and what was the good of having mere peasantry in modern wars? The present war had shown that the more educated a soldier and the more able he was to stand on his own legs, the more effective he was. She then compared the German and the French Armies. The Germans could only attack in masses. The French had more initiative; it was a democratic army and if the officers went down the men were able to do their work. It was intelligence that did it more than mere brute strength.

Citizen Army.

The army that India wanted was an army of educated men and not merely an army of ignorant peasants—not a huge standing army which would always be a menace to the country,—and that could only be done by recruiting in the way that Indians would answer, to the call.

The speaker then referred to a custom prevalent on the Malabar side and said the president of a recent conference had said that if the Government asked them to bring their recruits they would then bring their sons, their nephews, etc., but they would not go to the recuiting officers. When a gentleman in Madras wrote to the Government asking permission to make up a corps he received hundreds of letters, and he would have got thousands of men, but he said that they should be treated fairly as though they were Englishmen. He said that the Government should not continue the present illogical difference. She read in one paper that on the Western Front if a stalemate was reached, and they had to make an unsuccessful peace, then the importance of the East would grow far more and that India would have to defend her own soil. But how was it possible to be done when they had an Arms Act, an act which forbade volunteering, drilling, which broke up an assembly of boys met together for boxing. How was India to govern herself? How could India defend herself when they were not allowed to volunteer or to drill? If they could allow Indians to volunteer they could then defend themselves against dacoits, etc. When the dacoits attacked the villagers they had no arms to defend themselves. What had been the outcome of the Delhi promises regarding the Arms Act?

The German Peril.

The German peril was a real one. She believed that future India would be subject to foreign invasions and India would have to learn to defend herself. They should realise that only a free India would be a strong India, and only a free India would be an India that could be trusted by the British nation as well as the British Government. For the sake of the Empire for the sake of the liberty of the world, for which the Allies were fighting, England must wake up to the situation and she must make India free. They were putting off the reforms when they were talking of the liberty of the world. That was why she (the speaker) had asked Indians to stand by the reforms and realise that they could not give them up: that they would stand by them and that they would agitate, agitate and agitate (cheers) until they got what they wanted. The more the Government kept back the liberty of the people the more they would agitate, and the agitation would grow, grow, and grow until England would be compelled to give them their rights, when India would be equal of England and Indians no longer a subject race (loud cheers).

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jinnah after thanking Mrs. Besant said they had heard the various grievances, or pinpricks as she called them, and he would only add one more story to the list which he had heard in the United Provinces. They were aware in some parts of the country Government were taking away the police into the army and to that extent the police had been depleted and it had created a certain amount of apprehension in the minds of the people on the question of protecting themselves from decoits or wild beasts. Under the circumstances, on an appeal being made to the Collector of the District they were recommended to carry lathis (laughter). On a representation being made to the Collector that lathis would be a very inadequate protection, the Collector proposed that he should provide the people with very powerful whistles so that in case of danger if they whistled a sufficient force could be sent out (laughter).

Mr. Jinnah said this only illustrated how the authorities from top to bottom looked upon the people. The only appeal that he wished to make, and he wished that his words would go outside that hall, was that they should realise that this was a most critical moment in the history of India. "Let us all to a man stand together and let us with one voice declare what our definite and final demands are, after the proposals are published by Mr. Montagu. If that united voice of India which I want to declare itself in a most definite and most emphatic manner once for all. After we have done that, let us pledge ourselves as Mrs. Besant said, to a man that we shall not rest content until we have realised the demands which will go forth in the united voice of India and I hope that whatever differences there may be, and I believe they are more superficial than fundamental, I hope that those differences will disappear. I entirely agree with Mrs. Besant that, if the announcement which is expected from Mr. Montagu is delayed, it will be disastrous and those who are of that opinion will find that it will do incalculable harm.

Mr. Jinnah Thanked.

Mr. Horniman in proposing a vote of thanks to the President said that in the course of his public association with Mr. Jinnah he had so many times proposed a vote of thanks to him at public meetings which compliment had also been returned by him, that there was nothing novel that he could say but he would say that after his absence from Bombay for some little time, on a mission not of a political character (laughter) but of a kind in which he had everybody's sympathy, they felt that after the very short speech that Mr. Jinnah had made what a good and strong man they had in Bombay as the leader of their Home Rule party. It was not necessary for him to emphacise how very strongly they will stand in need during the next few months, possibly during the next few years of strong, honest, single-minded leaders like Mr. Jinnah. He (the speaker) had, of course, no knowledge of what Mr. Montagu's report was going to be, but he had a strong suspicion that it was not going to be a report satisfactory to them or one which could be accepted because he was certain that if the Government were going to give them what they had been asking for they would have been told long ago about it instead of their indulging in this shilly shallying and postponing. And so, if during the coming few months at the end of whatever period they might to tell them what it was they proposed to give if that turned out as we unfortunately have reason to suspect to be something very much less than they meant to have, then they should have to embark upon a period of political agitation of an unparalleled kind and at that time they should want the assistance, guidance and leadership of men like Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jamnadas seconded the motions and the meeting terminated.

PRESIDENCY OF SPECIAL CONGRESS.

MR. TILAK IN FAVOUR OF RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 7.

"New India" says authoritatively that Mr. Tilak does not wish to occupy the chair of forthcoming sessions of the Congress. The paper understands that Mr. Tilak prefers Bombay as the venue and is in favour of the Raja of Mahamudabad's election as president thereof.

VENUE OF SPECIAL CONGRESS

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 7.

The President and Joint General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee have addressed a letter to the All-India Congress Committee on the subject of the forthcoming special Congress. The letter says *inter alia* that (Messrs. Gokhrarnath Misra and Wazir Hassan, Secretaries) of All-India Muslim League, after consulting other leaders in the United Provinces, have come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable for various reasons to hold the session of the Congress or Muslim League during the hot weather of this year either at Lucknow or Allahabad and the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad and Messrs. Gokhranath Misra and Wazir Hassan were of opinion that the most suitable place for holding the session would be Bombay, where, according to them, arrangements for residence etc, could be made easily. Mr. Wazir Hassan has further informed that he would call a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to confer with the Congress at the same time and place where the Congress holds its session to consider the reforms. On receipt of these views the Joint General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee communicated with certain prominent men of Bombay who have undertaken to make the necessary arrangements to hold the session at Bombay. The letter further says it has devolved upon the All-India Congress Committee to decide where the Congress should be held and when Up to the present invitations have reached them from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad (Sind) and judging from the suggestions made, a large number of them seem inclined to view that the Congress should be held about a month after the publication of the proposals. The question also arises as to the election of the President. Opinions, are, therefore invited on points such as, which of the places indicated above would be preferable for holding the session, as to the suggestion to hold the Congress session a month after the publication of the reform proposals, whether they agree to the election of the President by the All-India Congress Committee itself and if so what name they would suggest or whether they prefer to follow the procedure laid down in Article XXIII for the election of the President, whether they are in favour of a convenient meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the above points or they would preefer to have the matter disposed of in circulation.

SIR SUBRAMANIAM'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 7.

Sir Subramania Iyer writes to the press to say that when he wrote his letter which appeared in the "Hindu" he was not aware that Mr. Tilak was not willing to preside at the Special Congress and that he was himself in favour of the Raja of Mahumudabad presiding and that his letter rested upon a misconception. He says it must be absolutely clear now at least that Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak are working together strenuously to gain true responsible government with the Congress-League Scheme as the first, step and therefore, it behoves everyone not to attach unnecessary importance to occasional side remarks supposed to be indicative of their having given up the Congress-League Scheme and their being willing to accept anything less.

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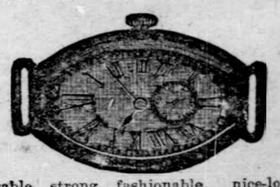

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DR. SUKHIA AND HEALTH OFFICIALS.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGATION OF ENTERING KITCHEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia appeared in answer to a charge of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, preferred against him by Dr. Ganpatrao Anandrao Jayakar, District Registrar, No. 1 District, Bombay Municipality. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. R. Patel, Solicitor, with Mr. Kotwal, appeared for Dr. Sukhia.

Mrs. Shirinbai Jamsetji, for the defence, said she was living in Dr. Sukhia's building in Cowasji Patel Street for the last 20 years. She consulted Dr. Sukhia whenever any of her people were ill. Dr. Kias treated her child when she had small-pox. On the 23rd April some municipal servant came to her house, and seeing him she went up to him. He was standing near her daughter's bed, and she was frightened. The witness told him not to come into the house without permission. The children and witness were re-vaccinated on the 18th April and 20th respectively. On the 24th her daughter was much better.

WALKED STRAIGHT UP TO COOK-ROOM.

On the 3rd May the same man who had previously come there, came to her house; he walked straight up to the cook-room where they were; witness asked him why he came there without their permission; she had only a bodice on and no *saree*; she asked him why he had come there and he said he had come there to clean the room where her daughter was lying. Witness told him that the room had been cleaned the day previous. But he said he would have to wash the room again, when she sent her son upstairs for the doctor to tell the accused that a municipal servant had come into the room without her permission and was disputing with her. When the municipal servant saw Dr. Sukhia he came out and seemed to be confused; they had some words and the man walked away. Her husband had told her not to allow any man to walk into her house.

On the 11th she again saw the municipal officers; it was a big Parsi holiday called *Hamkara* and prayers were being recited on the 1st floor; she heard a lady shouting that the men should not go upstairs, as she heard the steps of men coming upstairs. Witness asked them why they had come upstairs; her daughter was with her and they said she was all right. They asked her to open the door and let them in. She told them there were no males in the house and asked them whether they had taken Dr. Sukhia's permission. Dr. Jayaker said they were municipal servants and no permission was necessary. They said they wanted to wash the room when witness told them that the room had been fumigated and disinfected eight days previously. They said they must wash the room, and she sent for Dr. Sukhia. She was unwilling to have the room washed. She had not opened the doors when they had asked her to do so. Drs. Sukhia and Kias then came there—the former coming down and the latter standing on the staircase. There was some conversation between them in English; Dr. Jayaker took a paper out of his pocket and showed it to Dr. Sukhia. There was some further conversation. Mrs. Shirinbai Dastoor then shouted out from upstairs that if they wanted to talk they should go downstairs, as there were prayers going on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford:—Her daughter was lying on the small bed throughout her illness. She could swear and say that she did not take the man in on the 23rd April. As soon as witness told him not to come into her room without her permission he walked away. He did not advise her anything.

Further hearing was adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

APPARENTLY KNOCKED DOWN BY A HEAVY VEHICLE,

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of an Indian Christian, name unknown, aged 40, who was found lying unconscious on the Queen's Road at 7-45 p.m. on the 30th ultimo.

Anthony De Souza, a signaller in the Telegraph Department, said that on the evening in question he was cycling along Queen's Road, when he saw the deceased lying on the east side of the road near the burial ground. He got down and prevented other vehicles from passing over the deceased. A motor car with four officers stopped on its way and they had the man put into a motor ambulance which was passing and sent him to the hospital.

In post-mortem examination it was found that eleven ribs were broken as also bones of the left leg. The injuries must have been caused by the passing of a heavy vehicle. There was commencing cataract in both eyes, which rendered his sight defective.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries apparently caused by his having been knocked down by a heavy vehicle on the Queen's Road, and that the vehicle had not been traced.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Friday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. B. S. Shroff, owner of Shroff Building, at Mazagon, with allowing night-soil to remain on the premises so as to be a nuisance on May 7th. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. P. K. Kotwal, pleader, defended Dr. Shroff.

Mr. Kotwal, continuing his address, said that in this case the Municipality had come to the Court in hot haste; for, the first letter of complaint that was sent to the Municipal Commissioner was on he 26th April, and absolutely nothing was done, at any rate to the knowledge of the accused, till the 7th May. So, Mr. Kotwal submitted that the Municipality did not look upon this matter as very pressing or urgent. In the interests of the ratepayers, it was the duty of the Municipality to have waited a day more, and given Dr. Shroff sufficient notice to abate the nuisance, if there had been any, especially when they knew very well that Dr. Shroff was not living on the premises. As a matter of fact, the prosecution were complaining of the nuisance on the morning of the 7th May. If there was a nuisance, Mr. Kotwal asked, where was the time for Dr. Shroff to abate that nuisance, and where was the time for his getting notice of the fact? If, going a step further, Dr. Shroff knew, it, then he ought to have been given notice to abate that nuisance. As soon as the matter was brought to his knowledge, he promptly remedied it. The responsibility was laid by the legislature on both the owner and the occupier i.e. the tenant who was supposed to know what nuisance there was. Mr. Kotwal asked, if it was practical and feasible for the owner of several houses to go every morning from one building to another to see whether the pans were in order. With regard to the hand-pump, there was not a single section now a clause in the Act making it obligatory on the landlord to put a hand-pump, and if the landlord had chosen to give additional luxury to the tenants it was not his bounden duty to continue that luxury. As a matter of fact, it was not the duty of the landlord to put up a hand-pump so long as the landlord had put in all the necessary fittings of a water closet. His duty was at an end there. The section said that the Corporation undertook the duty of taking away all the excrementatious matter, and in the case of water closets, after the landlord had supplied all the fittings his duty was at an end, and then began the duty of the Municipality to supply water for that. Under the Act itself it was the duty of the Corporation and the Municipality to supply water. Mr. Kotwal said that the Municipality had failed in its duty of suplying water, and so it had not come to Court with clean hands. Similarly the tenants too had not come with clean hands. They could have put the matter right by throwing a bucketful of water themselves.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Crawford then addressed the Court. He said that Mr. Kotwal had begun his address by saying that they were not concerned at all with the working or non-working of the hand-pump, but, Mr. Crawford said, this was exactly the thing they were concerned with. What Dr. Shroff did do was that he built a high building of six diffeffrent storeys, knowing perfectly well that in Bombay, the pressure of water supply, at any rate in many parts did not extend up to those storeys. Dr. Shroff, therefore, ought to have, for his water closets which he provided on the upper storeys, provided a pumping apparatus.

The Magistrate: Why did the Municipality allow him to put up such a high building?

Mr. Crawford: They have no power to prevent it. They have power to prevent a building being erected more than a certain height. I cannot tell the reasons under which the building was allowed.

The Magistrate: All the plans for the buildings are passed by the Municipality.

Mr. Crawford: Oh, yes.

The Magistrate: The Municipality has knowledge of the normal pressure of water in the locality; then why do they allow it? I raise this point because Mr. Kotwal says that they were allowed to build that building upto that height, and it was the duty of the Municipality to supply water.

Mr. Crawford said that by normal pressure they could not do it. If the owner of the building were to put water-closets on all the storeys and put a cistern or cisterns at the height to which water would normally rise and then if he did not to make any arrangements to get water above that it was absolutely futile.

The Magistrate: Where is the obligation of a pumping arrangement to be put up by the owner?

Mr. Crawford said that so long as the owner provided water-closets for his tenants to use, he must leave them the means of using them. As he knew water could not rise by normal pressure, he must make the arrangements, which he did. What Dr. Shroff had done was this: He had kept, or suffered to be kept, water closets on the upper floors so as to be a unisance to any person because he had not chosen to keep this pumping arrangement going. He knew that he had got to pump it up, and he had been doing it for years past. Recently he did not choose to continue this, and the effect was that there was a lot of accumulation of night-soil. It had been contended that privy receptacle or other receptacle did not mean the pan water closet. Mr Crawford asked, could anything be imagined more childish than this argument? Was the pan of a closet not a receptacle? Mr. Kotwal had argued that no hand-pump was prescribed and therefore none was necessary. To this Mr. Crawford replied that the Municipality could be under no obligation to force water up to the tops of the buildings which were higher than the normal pressure could take it. The parties must make their own arrangements. Dr. Shroff knew that perfectly well, and yet he claimed some credit for having provided this pumping arrangement. They had got it from the evidence that the water supply was stopped by the accused from the 16th of April and no less than 16 tenants of the third, fourth and fifth floors, had complained to the Municipality, and they did so when they found that life was intolerable unless they got water. It was the duty of Dr. Shroff to supply water. Some of the tenants had said that the water was stopped from the 16th of April to the 7th of May. If that was so, or even if it was intermittently or from time to time cut off, that showed the grossest negligence on the part of Dr. Shroff. Dr. Shroff had intimated to his tenants his intention to raise the rents. He had said that if they did not choose to pay more rent they should go away, and what he naturally thought was, that if he would not give them water they would either have to go or agree to pay more rent. It had been suggested that Dr. Godinho did not go and himself inspect the water-closets. Mr. Crawford said why should he do it? Mr. Dillon was there, and Mr. Dillon inspected them. Dr. Godinho, on the other hand, satisfied himself that the cisterns were empty on the 7th May. Mr. Crawford said, allowing water closets to be without water showed the grossest negligence or something worse than that.

Mr. Kotwal said that he wished to correct Mr. Crawford when he said that it was they who chose to put water closets on the upper floors. Mr. Kotwal said that was a wrong idea; for it was the Municipality who insisted on their having separate water-closets on each floor.

The Magistrate reserved his judgment till June 17th.

END OF KAIRA STRUGGLE.

MESSRS. GANDHI'S AND PATEL'S MANIFESTO.

"AN END WITHOUT GRACE."

(From Our Special Representative.)

The following is the translation of a manifesto issued in Gujerati to the people of Kaira by Messrs. M. K. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai J. Patel.

Satyagraha Camp,
NADIAD, June 6.

To

The Brothers and Sisters of Kaira District,

The struggle that the people of the district of Kaira entered upon on the 22nd of March last, has come to an end. The people took the following vow on that day.

"Our village has had crops under four annas. We therefore requested the Government to postpone collection to the next year, but they did not do so. We the undersigned therefore solemnly declare that we shall not pay the assessment for the year whether it be wholly or in part. We shall undergo all the sufferings that may result from such refraining. We shall shall also allow our lands to be confiscated should they do so. But we shall not by voluntary payment allow ourselves to be regarded as liars and thus lose our self-respect. If the Government would graciously postpone for all the remaining villages collection of the balance of the revenue, we, who can afford it, would be prepared to pay up revenue whether it be in full or in part. The reason why the well-to-do amongst us would not pay is that if they do, the needy ones would out of fright sell their chattels, or incur debts and the pay the revenue and thus suffer. We believe that it is the duty of the well-to-do to protect the needy against such a plight.

The meaning of this vow is that the Government suspending collection of the revenue from the poor, the well-to-do should pay the assessment due by them. The Mamlatdar of Nadiad at Uttersanda, on the 3rd of June issued such orders, whereupon the people of Uttersanda, who could afford, were advised to pay up. Payments have already commenced there.

On the foregoing order having been passed at Uttersanda a letter was addressed to the Collector stating that if orders like the one in Uttersanda were passed every where the struggle would come to an end, and it would be possible to inform his Excellency the Governor on the 10th instant—the day of the sitting of the Provincial War Conference—that the domestic difference in Kaira was settled. The Collector has replied to the effect that the order like the one in Uttersanda is applicable to the whole district. Thus the peoples' prayer has at last been granted. The Collector has also stated in reply to a query about *Chothai* orders that the orders will not be enforced against those who may voluntarily pay up. Our thanks are due to the Collector for this concession.

End Lacking Dignity.

We are obliged to say with sorrow that although the struggle has come to an end it is an end without grace. It lacks dignity. The above orders have not been passed either with generosity or with the heart in them. It very much looks as if the orders have been passed with the greatest reluctance. The Collector says:—

"Orders were issued to all mamlatdars on the 25th April that no pressure should be put on those unable to pay. Their attention was again drawn to these orders in a proper circular issued by me on the 22nd of May and to ensure that proper effect was given to them the mamlatdars were advised to divide the defaulters in each village into two classes, those who could pay and those who were unable to pay on account of poverty."

If this was so why were these orders not published to the people? Had they known them on the 25th April what sufferings would they not have been saved from. The expenses that were unnecessarily incurred by the Government in engaging the officials of the district in effecting executions would have been saved. Wherever the assessment was uncollected the people lived with their lives in their hands. They have lived away from their homes to avoid attachments. They have not had even enough food. The women have suffered what they ought not to have. At times, they have been obliged to put up with insults from insolent Circle Inspectors, and to helplessly watch their milch buffaloes being taken away from them. They have paid *chothai* fines and had they known the foregoing orders they would have been saved all the miseries. The officials knew that this relief for the poor was the crux of the struggle. The Commissioner would not even look at this difficulty. Many letters were addressed to him but he remained unbending. He said "Individual relief cannot be granted, it is not the law." Now the Collector says "The orders of April 25, so far as it related to putting pressure on those who were really unable to pay on account of poverty were merely a restatement of what are publicly known to be the standing orders of Government on that subject." If this is really true the people have suffered deliberately and through sheer obstinacy! At the time of going to Delhi Mr. Gandhi wrote to the Commissioner requesting him to grant or to issue orders to the above effect so that the good news could be given to his Excellency the Viceroy. The Commissioner gave no heed to the request.

Official's Obstinacy.

"We are moved by the sufferings of the people, we perceive our mistake and in order to placate the people we are now prepared to grant individual relief," the officials could have generously said all this and endeared themselves to the people but they have obstinately avoided this method (of winning them over). And even now relief has been granted in a niggardly manner, involuntarily and without admission of any mistake. It is even claimed that what has now been granted is nothing new. And hence we say that there is little grace in the settlement.

The officials have failed to be popular because of their obstinacy, because of their mistaken belief that they should never admit being in the wrong and because of their having made it a fetish that it should never be said of them that they had yielded to anything like popular agitation. It grieves us to offer this criticism. But we have permitted ourselves to do so as their friends.

A Tribute to Kaira People.

But though the official attitude is thus unsatisfactory, our prayer has been granted and it is our duty to accept the concession with thankfulness. Now, there is only 8 per cent. of the assesment remaining unpaid. It was a point of honour with us till now to refuse payment. Conditions having materially altered it is a point of honour for a Satyagrahi to pay up the assessment. Those who can afford should pay without causing the Government the slightest trouble and thus show that where there is no conflict between the dictates of conscience and those of man-made law they are able to compell anybody to obey the law of the land. A Satyagrahi sometimes appears momentarily to disobey laws and the constituted authority, only to prove in the end his regard for both.

In making a list of those who are unable to pay we should apply a test so rigid that no one can challenge our finding. Those whose incapacity for payment is at at all in doubt should consider it their duty to pay. The final decision as to the incapacity for payment will rest with the authorities, but we believe that the judgment of the people will have its full weight.

Honour of a Satyagrahi.

By their courage the people of Kaira have drawn the attention of the whole of India. During the last six months they have had full taste of the fruits of observing truth, fearlessness, unity, determination and self-sacrifice. We hope that they will still further cultivate these great qualities, will move forward in the path of progress, and shed lustre on the name of the Motherland. It is our firm belief that the people of Kaira have truly served their own cause, as well as the cause of Swaraj and the Empire.

May God bless you,

We remain,
Always in your Service,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI,
(Sd.) VALLABHAI J. PATEL.

A BOHRA ASSAULTS A CASTE FELLOW.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before a Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. N. G. Hunt and Rao Bahadur V. S. Joshi, Deputy Inspector Baker charged a Bohra, Mahomedally Essaji Kadaria with assaulting Abdealli Kaderbhoy.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was the servant of Mr. Sharafally Mamooji against whom there was ill-feeling on the part of a section of the Bohra Community, and who had been assaulted by a Bohra some days ago. On Wednesday last at about 11 p.m., the complainant was coming out of a theatre at Grant Road, when the accused who was apparently drunk snatched a thick stick from the hands of a blind beggar standing there and gave a heavy blow on Abdealli's head. As the complainant held out his hand to ward off the blow his hand also got injured.

The defence was that the accused was on bad terms with another man and as he was going to assault him the blow fell, on the complainant.

The Court disbelieved the defence and sentenced the accused to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

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ALLEGED RAPE.

ANGLO-INDIAN GUNNER CHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay, on Friday, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Carter charged Archibald Hastings Bertram, an Anglo-Indian gunner of twenty-nine years of age, employed in the B. I. S. N. Company, with committing rape, on or about the 22nd ultimo, upon a 7-year old Anglo-Indian girl, thereby committing an offence under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code. At the first hearing of the case, on the 31st ultimo, Dr. Arthur Powell, the Police Surgeon, had deposed that he had examined the child at the Northcote Hospital on the 23rd May, and found no mark of injury about her person. The girl was infected with a disease from which on examination, he had found the accused also suffering. He had further stated that, for a female to be infected with disease, superficial friction was sufficient. The parents of the girl as well as the girl were examined on that day.

When the case came up for further hearing on Friday, Mr. Narayen Vinayak, honorary Assistant Physician to the Bai Motlabai Hospital, first gave evidence. He said that on the 23rd May a little girl was brought by her mother and he examined the girl, and prescribed. The mother said that the girl had been tampered with. He said, in that case, she might have to go to the Police Surgeon. The girl also said that a man had rolled up her dress. But she said nothing more. She said that this happened in her house when her mother was away in the bath-room. Continuing, witness said that he could not then say that the girl had been tampered with, as there were no injuries.

Further hearing will be resumed at the Dadar Police Court on Friday, the 14th instant.

A BROAD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

GOLD AND SILVER BARS CARRIED AWAY.

Balaram Ganpatrao, a dealer in gold and silver has complained that some bars of gold and silver which were in the carriage were removed by some one while he was transacting some business in a shop in Dady Street. The coachman was on the box and the syce was standing near.

STANDARD RENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The standard rent in respect of chawls and buildings already existing at the time of passing the Rent Act can easily be fixed, but can you or any of the readers of your esteemed paper kindly enlighten the public as to how the standard rent of a new chawl can be fixed. Does the Rent Act apply to chawls and other buildings that are completed just after the passing of the Act? If it does, who controls such rents?

Owners of new chawls demand rents much higher than that charged for exactly similar rooms that existed before the Act.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. V.

Dadar, June 7.

SMALL-POX AMONG REVACCINATED TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his "personal experiences," published in the "British Medical Journal of Australia," Dr. Herbert J. Stewart, of Brisbane, gives his clinical observations with the Third Australian General Hospital in Lemnos and Egypt. He describes the outbreak of small-pox in Egypt, the existence of which among the revaccinated troops was officially denied in Australia again and again. Here we learn the truth. "Vaccination has been performed in all these cases," says Dr. Stewart, "within a period of seven to twelve months previously, but with questionable success." I agree!—Yours, etc.,

P.

Bombay, 7th June.

The Provincial Insolvency Bill will be ready for introduction in the Imperial Legislative Council in Autumn.

PROPOSED REFORM SCHEME.

THE "BENGALEE" AND THE "PATRIKA" ON ACCEPTANCE.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The "Bengalee" publishes the Indians' Circular letter issued by the Bengal Provincial Committee showing determination to criticise the Reform Proposals if they fell short of the Congress-League scheme and describes it as unpatriotic, unfair, morally indefensible and politically inexpedient. The paper further says "It is an elementary principle of justice and fairness that we ask our countrymen to accept and to enforce in connection with a scheme which is destined profoundly to influence the future of India. It may be for generations to come, and we make this appeal entirely in our own interests and independently of those higher, moral considerations which in politics as in our daily concerns determine the affairs of life.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes: It is common knowledge, however that some of our leading public men had been taken into the confidence of the authors of this scheme, last spring at Delhi and a determined attempt is being made by these confidantes of the Government to induce the public to accept it. Hence the question whether we shall accept it or not has been exercising a good many people just now. We are not really called upon to accept these reforms question; whether we should or should not do so, does not at all arise. It has been raised by the confidantes of the authors of the proposed reforms simply to draw a red herring along our path and if possible to create a division in the ranks of the Home Rulers. Our attitude towards the proposed reforms must be determined by the following fundamental Home Rule principle and policy. If it is found that we may profitably utilise the reformed legislatures for expediting the introduction of full and complete responsible Government or Home Rule in this country, we shall undoubtedly avail ourselves of that opportunity. If, on the contrary, we see that our participation in the new and, enlarged councils, etc., is likely to help these futilities to a longer lease of life than they would be likely to get otherwise we shall certainly boycott them.

REPORT OF CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION.

REGISTRAR'S CONFERENCE TO ADVISE GOVT. OF INDA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

It is understood that proposals are under consideration for holding a conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies at Simla towards the close of the rains and the definite date will be fixed during the course of this month. The conference will thus meet after two years and will finally advise the Government of India in disposing of the report of the Co-operative Commission.

The report of the Cotton Committee will reach the Government of India in October.

Mr. Henderson, the Imperial Agriculturist, has been placed on special duty for purchase of agricultural implements and stores and cattle for development of agriculture in Mesopotamia.

The Vala State has sanctioned scarcity allowance, to lowly paid servants drawing salaries from May 1917 upto Rs. 50 per month.

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THE DOVER PATROL.

THE DESTROYER FIGHT OFF DUNKIRK

In the dark hour preceding dawn on March 21, says an English contemporary, the British destroyers Botha (Commander Roger L'E. M. Rede, R. N.) and Morris (Lieut.-Commander Percy R. P. Percival, R. N.), and the three French destroyers Mehl, Magon, and Bouclier, were on patrol in the eastern waters of the Channel, when a sudden outburst of firing was heard to the northward. Vivid flashes of gunfire out to sea made it plain that the enemy was engaged upon a futile bombardment of the crumbling bathing-sheds of deserted French watering-places. The Allied force promptly made for the flashes at full speed, led by the Botha; star-shell fired in an endeavour to light up the enemy and obtain their range merely had the effect of quelling the bombardment and scattering the raiders, who were never seen again. The patrolling force then proceeded to search to the north-westward, in the hope of intercepting any divisions of the enemy who had ventured more into mid-channel; star-shell were fired at intervals, for the night was misty, and presently one of these, bursting ahead revealed the shadowy outline of a force of enemy destroyers and torpedo-boats sneaking off through the darkness in the direction of their base.

The Botha challenged, and an unfamiliar reply winked at them out of the night; the next instant British and French were pouring a heavy fire into the enemy. For a few minutes a grim little fight ensued; the Allies rapidly overhauled the raiders, and set the darkness ablaze with flashes of gunfire and blazing wreckage flying broadcast from shells bursting on impact. None of the German torpedoes found its mark; but the Morris cut off a German destroyer of a large type and torpedoed her at 500 yards' range. She blew up and sank almost immediately.

In the meanwhile the Botha's main steam-pipe had been severed by a stray shell, and she immediately commenced to lose her way through the water. Her commander fired both torpedoes at the leading boats, and putting his helm hard over, rammed the fourth boat in the line cleanly amidships. His speed had dropped considerably, but it sufficed to drive the knife-edged bows of the Botha clean through, cutting the enemy completely in half.—The Botha then swung round and attempted to repeat the coup on the next astern; the Hun succeeded in eluding the Botha's crippled onslaught, but fell a victim to the French destroyers. She lay disabled and ablaze, and they closed, and pounded the flaming wreck with torpedo and gunfire as a man grinds a dead snake under his heel.

The adventures of the enemy boats were by no means terminated when they quitted French waters, leaving three of their number behind. A squadron of the R.N.A.S. bombing machines proceeding up the coast on business sighted the homing German flotillas and fell upon them—or rather suffered their bombs to do so. It must have been with feelings of more than ordinary relief that the German torpedo force sighted the long grey mole of Ostend harbour through the morning mist. But even then their nerves had yet another ordeal to face. Something rushed across the face of the water in a cloud of spray, apparently from nowhere—a sinister, unseen thing, travelling at incredible speed. A torpedo struck the stern of one of the German destroyers, and the cloud of spray tore away through a hail of shell and bullets, unscathed, and vanished in the mist.

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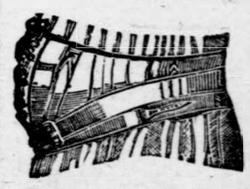

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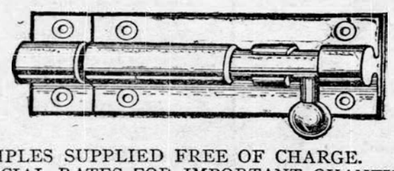
BOLT  BRAND

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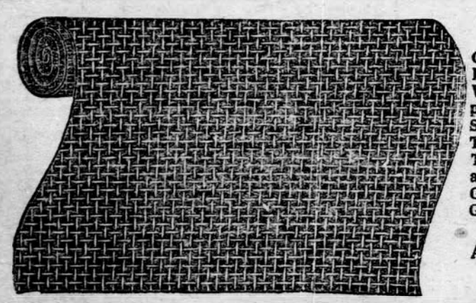

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BRITISH MOTOR LAUNCHES AT ZEEBRUGGE.

London, 29th April.—The excellent work done by British motor launches at Zeebrugge has caused attention to be directed to the splendid service rendered by these craft throughout the war. The motor launches of the auxiliary patrols are manned chiefly by men who are amateur yachtsmen in peace time and in the early days of the war they consisted of pleasure craft. Since then these have been replaced by specially constructed launches, which, year after year, have kept at sea in the worst weather, when other vessels were compelled to take shelter. They have played a great part in searching and clearing the mine areas, and fighting the U-boats. The Admiralty's records contain many instances of fine work done by trawlers, which are manned chiefly by fishermen. One naval reservist commanding a trawler has been instrumental in saving 256 survivors from eight torpedoed vessels in his area.

AN IRRIGATTION SCHEME FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

London, 2nd May.—Mr. Edmund Candler, the official correspondent with the British forces in Mesopotamia, writing from Mesopotamia immediately after the capture of Baghdad, says:—"We began in the summer to tap the resources of the Euphrates, and carried out an irrigation scheme. Some 14,000 Arabs assisted us in re-arranging and draining nearly 100 canals which had fallen into disuse. Thereby we have brought about 300,000 acres into cultivation there, and we are promised possibly the greatest harvest since the days of King Nebuchadnezzar. Arab cultivators welcome the new regime in making the land rich and profitable."

CARDINAL MERCIER AND THE HUNS.

Washington, 28th April.—The Belgian Legation has received a copy of Cardinal Mercier's daring pastoral letter protesting against the latest German seizure of Belgian Roman Catholic Church property. Referring to an edict ordering an inventory to be made of all Church bells and organs, the letter says:—"We need not delude ourselves. The inventory of to-day is the signal for the requisition of to-morrow. We should be betraying the Church and our fatherland if we were so cowardly as to permit without a public protest the taking away of metal to be converted by the enemy into engines of destruction, destined to carry death into the ranks of the heroes who are sacrificing themselves for us."

STORY OF THE OFFENSIVE.

Paris, 2nd May.—One of the most influential Spanish statesmen, who has just returned from Germany, says that the Kaiser was not in favour of the offensive on the Western front arranged by von Hindenburg, von Ludendorff, and the German Crown Prince. The Military Party in Germany promised that it would have a determining effect on the war by severing the French and the British forces, and that the German troops would reach Calais on May Day. The people in Germany are now realising that the plan is not succeeding.

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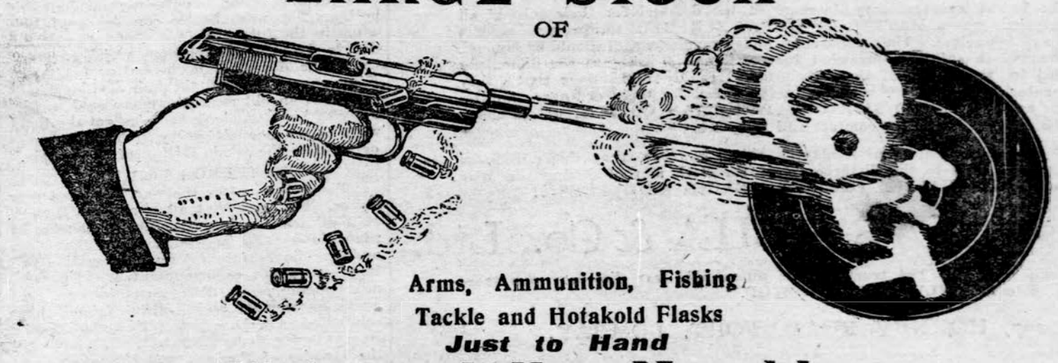

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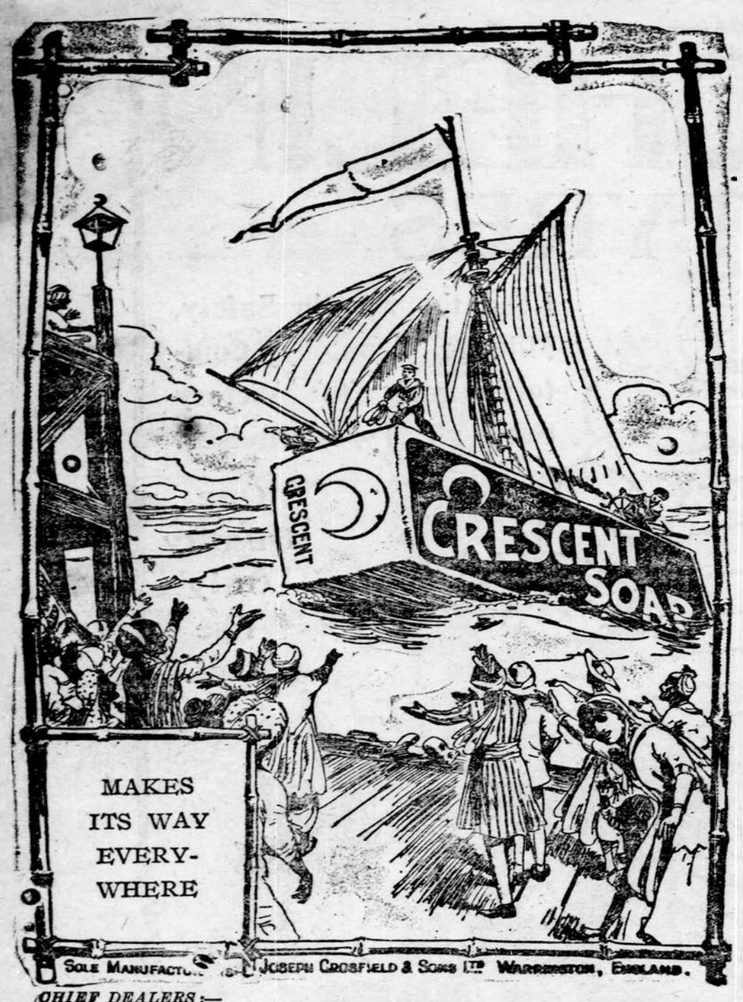

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BELGIAN PROBLEMS.

THE PATH OF HONOUR.

It has been my privilege to spend several days at St. Adresse, the seat of the Belgian Government in exile, and I have had an opportunity of studying in detail with the various Ministers concerned the many important problems of Belgium's future which are now engaging the attention of the Government, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Times." The words with which Baron de Broqueville, the Premier, concluded our conversation form the natural preface to this examination of Belgian problems. The Premier said:—

"The Belgian people, after three and a half years of the most grinding oppression, have shown by the courageous defiance of enemy bayonets which brought about the collapse of the 'activist' plot, that they have lost none of their sturdy resolves to be free; that the spirit which moved them to reject the German ultimatum of the 2nd August, 1914, is as strong as ever. This continuity of policy and persistence of courage can be no surprise to those acquainted with our history. Commenting upon the fateful decision of August, 1914, a Ghent burgher remarked:—'From the days of the Van Artevelde brothers no one could have acted differently. The whole country was of that opinion; indeed there could have been no discordant voice, for to Belgians the decision to be taken did not even call for discussion. In spite of the fire of indignation which flamed in all hearts, never was there a meeting more calm, more coldly determined, than that which found our Ministers assembled under the presidency of King Albert at the Palace in the night hours of the 2nd August, 1914. Do not imagine, however, that we had many illusions as to what was going to happen. Our innermost thought at that time is revealed in a letter addressed by the Belgian Government to your Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, on the 6th August. In that letter we stated that when we replied to Germany we knew that we had before us the shock troops of the German Empire, that we knew that it would be a long time before any effective help could be given to us by our Allies, and realised that in the war the flower of our manhood and all our riches would go under. None of these considerations affected our decision to fight. Our honour was at stake. That in itself sufficed.

"But there was, moreover, at stake, that other great thing which is called freedom. Blind, indeed, should we have been if we had failed to see what would have been our fate had Prussia been victorious. Belgium worships freedom, and such is her love of independence that she would never forgive even the friend who in any way tried to diminish it. It was with this in my mind that I said to Parliament on the 4th August, 1914:—'We may be beaten, we shall never submit.' It is very largely this love of freedom which has made of King Albert the idol of his people. Ever since his accession the people have seen in him the embodiment of all its aspirations. Simplicity characterised his actions, uprightness, firmness, and continuity ruled his policy. The unshakeable confidence of Belgium in the future is in a very large degree due to the intimate relations which exist between the King and the nation. As the King recently passed through a village near the front an old peasant woman said admiringly of him. As long as we've got the King with us we needn't worry. That sentence crystallises the whole feeling of the people."

"NO TERROR FOR US."

"The future, after the war, has no terror for us. We know that all working together we shall arise again with renewed energy. In silent labour all is gathering to that day, and our hopes for the real restoration of Belgium cannot be disappointed. The promises given us in this respect by our two great guarantors and faithful friends have comforted us and are gratefully acknowledged Everywhere you hear it said. "We have got the promise of England and France, we can count upon the oft-shown friendship of America." We shall arise to-morrow sturdier and stronger than ever."

"There is a matter which is worrying and humilating in a quite special degree all Belgians in occupied territory. It is the fear lest abroad it may be imagined that there really is an 'activist' movement in Belgium.

"All the reports we have received on this point amount to this:—'No one in Belgium talks of this alleged movement, for it is non-existent. There are a few miserable individuals in German pay—always the same—who intrigue and plot. All they have achieved is to arouse against them such feelings of repulsion and hate that they have been thrust for ever forth from the nation and nothing can cleanse them of their crime. For mercy's sake, beg people not to insult us by treating the agitation of these individuals seriously, and to stop seeing any agitation where there is nothing but the work of a few paid traitors.'

"It is in this sense that our compatriots write to us from behind the German barrier. There as elsewhere the most ardent advocates of Flemish claims reject foreign interference in internal policy, and they treat as traitors to the cause all those who accept bribes from the torturers of their country. They know, moreover, that the present Belgian Government deems it indispensable to establish quality between the French and Flemish tongue not only by law, but in fact. That is the programme which the Government expects to put into effect. The methods of so doing are now under consideration, and its pledges will be redeemed."

These are words of the man who, with eyes wide open to the full extent of his country's peril in August, 1914, never faltered for a moment on the path of honour, who remained unshaken in spirit although Antwerp fell, and who throughout the years of exile has been a high example of steadfast confidence in the Allied cause for which his country has so greatly suffered.

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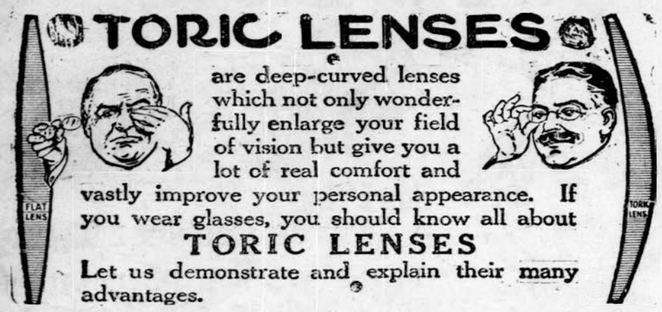

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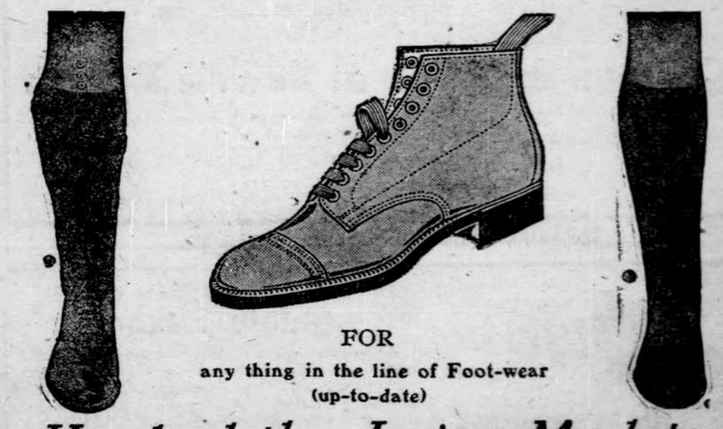

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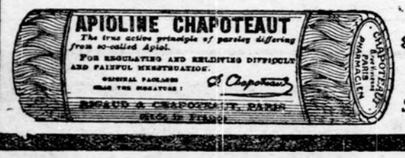
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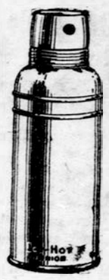

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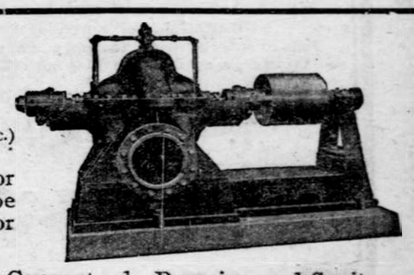

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